THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1935 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1935—VOL. XXVII, NO. 257

••ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

President Sees Farmer Saved
Prosperity Comes to the Door
Nebraska Hears Great Review
Agriculture Gets Its Rights
Mr. Roosevelt Is Impressive
But Is Farm Yet on Its Own?

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT meets the American farmer in the geographical center of the United States and uses all his eloquence and skill to make the Administration farm program take form and color as a national solvent which has succeeded. He pictures the miseries of the agriculturist as really having begun in 1920, as having reached the dregs of desperation during the Hoover regime, as having felt the first touch of hope when farm leaders agreed to the Agricultural Adjustment Plan in Washington in 1933, as having responded steadily to that plan during two and one half years, until a happy present which promises stabilized prices, uninterrupted returns and agricultural salvation—The President asks the farmers to look with him to a reasoned expectation of farm prosperity.

♦ ♦ ♦

Mr. Roosevelt calls the Agricultural Adjustment Act "the true function of government under our Constitution." He says this piece of legislation is giving farmers "really a chance for the first time in this generation." He does not regard the aid as paternalism or relieving one element at the forced expense of other elements of the population; but as performing the true function of government in that it promotes welfare by bringing to an individual powers of government to preserve the farmer's rights under the Constitution. The Government, the Chief Executive insists, merely supplies the unifying element—His contention is that the farmer has received much, but not more than his due.

♦ ♦ ♦

American farmers, the President points out, have had their annual income increased $5,300,000,000 over the 1932 level. A readjustment which could work such a favorable change has naturally included an almost confusing number of factors. "Our monetary policy was one. The drought was another. Increased demand for products caused by the economic revival was another, and the operation of our AAA was still another." Far-reaching factors in the transformation include prevention of soil erosion and floods, encouragement of reforestation and elimination of unprofitable sub-marginal lands from tillage. AAA is pictured again and again as an expression in concrete form of human rights. The farmers are getting what they have been after for a long time—What they were fighting for when at Concord bridge they fired the shot the world heard.

♦ ♦ ♦

The President reminds the Fremont (Neb.) farmers of their pitiful condition when he visited the section three years ago. They were threshing 30-cent wheat, shelling 20-cent corn. Markets were vanishing, ominous surpluses accumulating. No number of soil-sapping bushels seemed enough to meet debts and taxes. Schools were closing, homes foreclosing. And on top of man-made depression came relentless, perhaps-somehow-related drought. Only the inflexible pioneer spirit upheld the farmer until Government could act. Government's first act was to lift farm prices, then to lift debts. Next step was to put into practice the theory that industry could not prosper unless agriculture was enabled to buy its wares—That was the signal for novel, tremendous measures tumbling onto the statute books.

♦ ♦ ♦

Some 850,000 farm families are represented as smilingly saving $55,000,000 in interest this year through government farm credits. The burden of farm debt is not eliminated, but it is lightened. After two and one-half years the gap which saw the farmer forced through low prices to pay two bales where one bale should have answered is almost closed. AAA, the President maintains, has worked. It increased farm cash income $1,800,000,000 in 1933, $2,400,000,000 over 1932 in 1935. With farm export surpluses no longer pressing down and with fairer prices, farmers have their chance to profit under improved methods. Farm implement factories spring into activity—Industry is rushing to serve that busy buyer the farmer.

♦ ♦ ♦

With accuracy and with fascination the President has painted the picture of the farm accomplishment side of his Administration. He has used none of his pigments to paint accomplishment's costs. He has not stopped to take the borings of many an example of agricultural prosperity where the profitable activity rests solidly on government funds or assurance. He has allowed the billowing clouds of national debt contracted on the farmer's behalf to rest as the silent backdrop of a glittering spectacle. The American farmer, undoubtedly, is getting along. Yet beyond cavil there is a backward circumstance that throws its shadow athwart the scene—The people, including the farmer, are wondering whether farm prosperity, with all this shoving, has yet won to a basis near enough to self-sustaining to make it sound.

Best Business Since 1928 Say Boston Stores

Big Department Establishments Report More Than Seasonal Jump

Boston Today—*also sees*—U. S. Attorney bar use of mail for transfer of "Beano" tickets—Bill filed by Boston Representative to abate late night noises—Racing Commission suspends order compelling dog registration in American Kennel Club.

Sales Jump—Boston Stores Report Best Since '28

Broadest smiles in Boston today (despite the rain) were on faces of department store executives. Reason: Reported early fall sales running ahead of any year since 1928.

Daniel Bloomfield, head of the Boston Retail Trade Board, disclosed that sales are considerably in advance of expected seasonal upturns, indicating, in his opinion, a general return of buying, independent of usual fall purchases.

Filenes, White's and Jordan Marsh—three of the largest stores in Boston—all reported the best turn over in five years, and executives stated they were encouraged with the present outlook. They declined to reveal actual figures of increases in their respective stores for competitive reasons, but said the advance was general, and, considering all aspects, indicated more than just a fall spurt.

Mr. Bloomfield said that similar gains had been reported to him by retail merchants in virtually all lines.

Beano—U. S. Attorney Acts to Squelch the Game

Announcing today that he would issue fraud orders against promoters of any Beano game operators who used the mails, U. S. Attorney Francis J. W. Ford struck a resounding double blow at this rapidly spreading system of gambling. Mr. Ford would not state whether he intended to rosecute operators of the recent $50,000 "charity" Beano game for the benefit of Our Lady of the Angels Roman Catholic Church in Worcester.

But he did say that "We are going to drive it out if we possibly can."

He explained that although Massachusetts permits Beano games they are games of chance under the Federal law and therefore illegal.

Mr. Ford's statements were seen to have two significant effects:

In the first place, he has taken the initial step in wiping out a gambling racket which has assumed the proportions of "big business." And in the second place, he has furnished a climax to the recent warning by Mayor Mansfield that he might not renew the licenses of certain Beano operators in Boston.

The mayor explained that a so-called "charity" Beano game had brought $10,000 to the Volunteers of America, whom it was supposed to benefit, and just ten times that amount to the promoters. In the recent Worcester game, it is estimated that the sale of some 500,000 tickets brought $50,000 to the church, $50,000 to the prize winners—and $150,000 to the promoters.

These promoters, represented locally by Harry N. Sherman, are a nation-wide syndicate who operate games of chance and organize "charity" lotteries. They are alleged to have engineered the recent "Canadian Hospital Sweepstakes."

These and other promoters have been especially successful in Massachusetts, where the laws governing such gambling are extremely lax. For instance, all-night sessions in eano palaces have been observed in Everett, East Boston and Revere. One woman is reported to have mortgaged her house to "get in on" the chances of a Beano win. A series of Beano games for the benefit of Thanksgiving and Christmas baskets are now being organized.

Noises—Bill Against Late Hour Blowing Is Filed

Mayor Mansfield's noise abatement campaign received extra impetus today when Representative Thomas E. Barry of East Boston filed a bill with the clerk of the House of Representatives providing penalties for the use of horns, sirens and motor cut-outs late at night.

Such noises would be barred, under the Barry bill, from 11 p. m. to 7 a. m. Penalty for first offense was put at "not more than $25," second offense at from $25 to $50, and third from $50 to $100.

The Mayor yesterday called a special meeting of prominent citizens to draw up a program for the cessation of unnecessary night noises.

Ax—An Old-Timer Found in Wall of Church

Axes have changed very little during the past three quarters of a century. That's why John Hogan, a Cumberland contractor, doesn't just know hold old is the axe which he recently found between the walls while renovating a church in Valley Falls, Rhode Island, but he believes it was lost by a workman when the structure went up in 1860. The axe was perfectly preserved, and almost as good as new.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Haile Selassie Issues Mobilization Orders

By the Associated Press

Addis Ababa, Sept. 28

EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE today sent printed proclamations of mobilization to all his provincial governors so that the governors can release them immediately if and when Italy's attitude warrants.

Count Luigi Vinci-Gigliucci, the Italian Minister, sat near Haile Selassie attended by special guards as tens of thousands of the latter's warriors marched past on the occasion of the Festival of Maskal, which celebrates the passing of the rainy season.

A fleet of American-made trucks—16 of them—mounted with machine guns, two Red Cross ambulances, and two radio trucks followed.

U. S. Takes Steps To Lower World Tariff Barriers

Roosevelt Joins with Hull in Effort to Limit Naval Increases

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, has just made important efforts for world stability in two major directions—reduction of trade barriers and limitations on the threatened armament race.

In an unusual message, volunteered to the Economic Committee of the League of Nations, Secretary Hull yesterday indorsed its recently enunciated approval of two-sided, most-favored-nation agreements, in which the advantages gained by the initiating nations are extended to the other countries of the world.

Mr. Hull has taken the occasion to emphasize that this is precisely the policy which he is following himself, and that half a dozen such treaties are now pending, most important of these that between the Dominion of Canada and the United States. America's full support of this League activity is inferentially pledged.

World Needs Normal Trade

"Full and stable business prosperity, full employment of labor at satisfactory wages, and the need of a secure foundation for peace would all require the restoration of a normal volume of international trade," Mr. Hull's message says.

Thus, in bringing to American attention the fact that the policy which he himself is following is that just endorsed by the Geneva Committee, the Secretary of State accomplishes two purposes—he throws

(Continued on Page 11, Column 4)

Italy to Stay In League Till Sanctions Come

Assembly Votes to Adjourn but Will Reconvene in Case of Need

Aloisi Protests

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Sept. 28—Il Duce's determination to "go straight, straight ahead" in East Africa has not been altered by events in Geneva in the past week, it is inferred here from the terms of the communiqué issued today after the Fascist Cabinet meeting.

Meanwhile, however, Italy will remain in the League until that body assumes responsibility for measures which strike at Italy. Moreover, the Government declares, "in the most solemn manner," that it intends to avoid any action that might have the effect of extending the Italo-Ethiopian conflict into wider fields.

Will Respect Britain's Rights

Meanwhile, Premier Benito Mussolini repeats that he has already told Britain that the British rights in Ethiopia will be studiously respected and that he is prepared to open negotiations to give effect to this promise.

The Cabinet communiqué reiterates the complaint that the League is prejudiced against Italy thereby preventing Italy from joining other nations in efforts to find a peaceful solution of the conflict within the framework of the League.

It is understood, however, that Il Duce is still prepared to continue his conversations with the British and French Governments through ordinary diplomatic channels.

Only to Aid Duce's Plans

But the object of such talks, it appears, would primarily be to reach an agreement which would enable him to carry on his colonial adventure in East Africa without disturbing the peace of Europe.

In view of the firm attitude of the British Government, observers here are not hopeful of a solution along these lines.

League Assembly Votes To Adjourn Its Session, Reconvening If Needed

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Sept. 28—The sixteenth Assembly of the League of Nations marked a date in the history of this international institution in voting today to adjourn, subject to call, instead of closing. It was practically without opposition that it was held

(Continued on Page 11, Column 1)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Saturday, Sept. 28

Utility Law—Tested in 'Friends of the Court' Suit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md.—A somewhat halting and potentially inconclusive test of the Wheeler-Rayburn Utility Law's constitutionality got under way here today, after a series of legal maneuvers and considerable ill will.

The Government contended that the case had been rigged up by the utility interests, and offered evidence that the private party who "defends" the law against the utility attack is actually a utility dummy, and opposed to the law. Representatives of the United States Attorney General said the Government would gladly fight a "fair" suit after the act becomes effective, when someone can bring an actual instance of damages suffered into court. But as it is, the Government officials will be merely "friends of the court," with no active standing, "assisting" a person to defend the law who, they believe, is secretly out of sympathy witn it.

Judge William C. Coleman in the United States District Court, however, insisted that the case go on, and declined to disqualify the "defendant." He said he would entertain the defense of the Government representatives as "friends of the court."

Ecuador—Opposition to Dictatorship Suppressed

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador—The army, which tried for months to preserve the Constitution and gave up yesterday, has moved to suppress all opposition to its new dictatorship, the Associated Press reports. The Conservative daily El Debate at Quito was suppressed, and the editors arrested. Sporadic demonstrations against the new turn of events were rigorously downed.

The army has taken the part of moderate liberalism, as against the Conservative Party, which attempted a Fascist dictatorship some months ago.

Memel Election—Three Powers Reassure Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—Yesterday's mere words of assurance from Britain, France and Italy that Lithuania had promised to conduct the Sunday Memel election impartially were received by Germany as unconvincing.

For a decade Lithuania has pursued a most rigorous course to suppress the German elements in Memel, it was said. Hence the German Government is understood to believe it impossible that Lithuania will follow out its treaty obligations. Assurances from the three powers who are the international guarantors of the Memel convention, were therefore considered to be empty.

Nevertheless, all German sources expect a German victory. So overwhelming is the majority of German elements in Memel, it is said, that election frauds cannot defeat it.

Italo-Ethiopian—Rome Still Stands by League

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—The Italian Cabinet today announced:

1. Italy will not abandon the League until hostile measures (presumably meaning sanctions) are applied.

2. Italy solemnly pledges itself to avoid everything that could extend the Italo-Ethiopian conflict to a wider field (presumably referring to naval engagements with Britain and France).

The official Cabinet statement was highly conciliatory toward Britain. It appeared to pave the way for the application of economic sanctions, without embroiling Britain and possibly France in war with Italy. Italy's colonial policy "has no immediate or remote aims which might injure Britain's colonial interests," it said. The British people must surely

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Roosevelt Supports Limited Navies; Fast Italian Ships Disturb Status

Strategic Position Held by Italy in Control of Mediterranean

Air Force Aids Ships

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—Four small ships are threatening the naval equilibrium of the world, raising the possibility of a new naval race and causing deep concern in naval and diplomatic circles here over the future of naval treaty limitations.

Repercussions of those four ships are felt acutely in the form of repeated rumors that Britain is contemplating an extensive new naval building program and of greatly stimulated interest here in the possibility of holding a new naval conference before the end of the year. It was seen again yesterday, when President Roosevelt went out of his way to reiterate the "navy second to none" policy originally enunciated by Woodrow Wilson.

Because of the extent of the effect the ships in question are having, naval officers and officials of the State Department are busy today studying every characteristic of the ships in question and attempting to analyze their true significance to naval strength and naval strategy.

Belong to Italy

These four ships belong to Italy. They are small cruisers as such ships go, running slightly over 5000 tons in size. But according to expert naval opinion their strength is such when considered in terms of Italy's geographic position in the Mediterranean and Italy's air strength that they constitute the method whereby Italy probably has the power to strangle the British lanes of commerce through the Mediterranean and shut off the Empire's famed and vital route to the Far East.

Known as "A" type cruisers of the Barbiano class, they represent the latest weapon of naval warfare—a weapon forged peculiarly for the task of blocking the traffic lanes which run through a relatively narrow bottle neck between the shores of Africa and Sicily.

According to "Jane's Fighting Ships," these four "represent an extraordinarily efficient and novel type of cruiser which is capable of overtaking the fastest destroyer." The Barbiano herself reached a speed of 42.04 knots when loaded to 5607 tons and sustained a speed of 39.74 knots for eight hours. The designed cruising radius is 2500 miles at 25 knots.

Comparison of Strength

Such speed is unprecedented in naval ships. The only warships in the world comparable in speed are the French destroyers of the Lion class of about 2400-ton displacement, one of which once touched 42.60 knots but which are rated at a top speed of about 40 knots. Obviously, with more than twice the size, better armor and much heavier guns, the Barbiano cruisers of Italy are easily master in all respects to the Lion-type French destroyers.

As compared to the British Navy, the Italian cruisers are equally if not more significant. The entire British cruiser fleet is designed for a speed of 32.25 knots. Built with cruising radius as a primary consideration

(Continued on Page 3, Column 5)

Dog Tops Off Week Of Blue Ribbons By Saving Boy in River

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RED BANK, N. J., Sept. 28—For three years Lucason of Ashtead O'Beilhaven has held the blue ribbon of the Westminster Kennel Club for the best collie in the world, but he does not need the crown, the ribbons and the crowds; he is a great dog all the time, as is now clearly in the record.

Yesterday he was being groomed for entry in the annual dog show at Englewood, and Michael J. Kennedy, head trainer at the kennels of Mrs. Florence B. Ilch, had him out for a walk on the bank of the North Shrewsbury River.

It happened that 10-year-old Anthony Salvatore was out on the river at the time, alone in a rowboat he had appropriated for a little private adventure, of which no one was to be the wiser. He had put off from the opposite bank, where is Middletown township. Then all of a sudden Anthony found himself in the water and the boat tipped over. It was a desperate situation, 100 feet from shore, for a small boy who cannot swim. Mr. Kennedy heard his cries, but was himself unable to swim and knew there was no time to get a boat.

"Go get him!" Lucason heard the order.

Lucason had never swam in all his seven years, but the command and the finger pointing out there over the water where a little boy struggled were enough. He straightway went to Anthony, and, carefully gripping him by the clothing, brought him to shore, safe but now very frightened over what would be said about the boat.

This is how it was that the collie, Lucason, bowed out National Dog Week in a premier kind of way, for the rescue happens to be coincident with the closing of that observance which had for its slogan better dogs and better care for them.

Roosevelt Upholds Washington Treaty

BRITAIN calls for bids on 21 ships to begin replacing over-aged units, while President Roosevelt upholds the treaty limits and Washington anxiously scan gathering clouds of a naval race starting in the Mediterranean.

London's action falls within levels set by the Washington Naval Treaty, but reflects British alertness to possible challenges along imperial sea routes. Potential, rather than present, moves cast a shadow over hopes for naval limitation.

Britain and Washington—on guard but determined to prevent a new naval race if possible—watch Italy. Four of Il Duce's cruisers—only 5000 tons but capable of 42 knots—outfoot the world's fastest and may fire the gun for a new naval race.

Britain Asks Bids For 21 New Ships On Year's Program

Emergency Construction Held to Replace Over-Age Naval Units

Copyright 1935 by the Associated Press

LONDON, Sept. 28—Great Britain, speeding up plans for emergency naval construction to bring her fleet to safety limits, began calling today for bids on 21 ships embraced by her 1935 naval building program.

At the same time it was learned that Great Britain has approached the French Government in Paris to ascertain in what manner France would assist in carrying through her obligations under the League Covenant in the event a clash developed in the Mediterranean Sea.

The bulk of the British fleet now is assembled in that sea in preparedness for any eventuality that may spring from the Italo-Ethiopian dispute.

A total of £10,000,000 will be required for the 1935 construction program, it was estimated.

This program falls within the limitations of the Washington Naval Treaty and is designed to replace over-aged ships.

The new ships will include three cruisers, nine destroyers, three submarines, one submarine depot ship, four sloops, one survey ship, and several smaller vessels.

Work on this program was expected to be spread over about three years.

No immediate answer was expected to the British inquiry to France, inasmuch as it probably will be considered by the French Cabinet when the Ministers take up the question of possible sanctions against Italy in case of an Italo-Ethiopian war.

World Questions Forced on United States by European Crisis

Hint to Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON PRESIDENTIAL SPECIAL, St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 28—The threat of a world naval race, and American efforts to forestall it, centered incongruously on these plains today.

President Roosevelt's surprise statement yesterday, declaring once more the United States' preference for the system of naval limitation established by the Washington and London treaties, and desire to build only to those levels, indicates the close attention with which he is following the world situation as he zigzags across the continent on a preliminary political mission.

The threat to the naval structure was first generally known on the special train when cables arrived, unofficially declaring that Great Britain would probably be forced to denounce the treaty limitations. Such action, declared to be impending, aroused the President, and it is presumed with the collaboration of the State and Navy departments, he issued a firm statement.

Old Limitations Preferred

Variously interpreted, his statement on soberest analysis seems to be an appeal to Great Britain to go slowly in scrapping the existing naval agreements or in departing from their levels under the stress of the Ethiopian crisis. It indicates that although in this case the United States might be forced to enter the building race, nevertheless this country prefers the old limitations.

The statement came out of a sky clouded only by the Kentucky political fiasco. A prepared communiqué declared that the President, in reply to a question, had said:

The American naval building policy is precisely and without change what it has been during the past two years and a half; to bring the navy up to the strength provided for in the Washington and London treaties. This program carried out in accordance with acts of Congress will bring the United States Navy up to treaty strength by 1942.

Maneuvers by Navy

The United States adheres to the Washington and London treaties. Only a failure to renew these treaties or a renunciation of treaties could change American policy, and then only in the event that other nations exceed the limits provided by these treaties.

The abrupt nature of the statement was softened by throwing it into this question—and—answer form. At the same time, Stephen T. Early, the President's press secretary, announced that the entire

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Roosevelt Defends Farm Policy

FREMONT, Neb., Sept. 28 (AP)—The text of the speech of President Roosevelt here today follows:

I am glad to be in Nebraska again. It is almost exactly three years ago that I visited farms in this State and saw farmers threshing 30-cent wheat and shelling 20-cent corn. Much has happened during the three years that followed.

Then, the prices of farm products were falling lower and even lower as markets vanished and surpluses accumulated; farm buildings and equipment were deteriorating month by month; soil fertility was being sapped as farmers struggled to raise enough bushels to meet their debts and taxes. Country schools were closing, and, most disheartening of all, thousands of farmers were losing their homes by foreclosure.

This was true not only in this part of the great West, but in practically every state of the Union—north, east, south and west.

The man-made depression was, as we know, followed in many parts of the country by the most severe drought in our recorded history.

Message of Thanks

I am taking the opportunity of stopping here in Fremont to deliver to you a message of thanks. Through you I deliver that same message to farmers and farm families throughout the nation.

We all know the heroic story of the pioneers. We know the hardships and the troubles they suffered If ever we need demonstration that the pioneering spirit that originally settled this country still lives, unshaken and undiminished, the farmers of America have proved it in the years through which we have just passed. I well realize the suffering and the desolation. I know the faith and hope, the patience and courage you have shown. For this I applaud you; for this I extend the thanks of the nation to the farmers of the nation.

Three years ago I did not promise the millennium for agriculture. But I did promise that I should attempt to meet that intolerable situation in every way that human effort and ingenuity made possible. I said that I should do my best, and that if my efforts proved unsuccessful, I should tell the country frankly and try something else. But that was not necessary.

Practical Means Sought

I was not meeting a theory, I was meeting a condition. Foremost among the efforts of my administration when we came into office were practical means to improve the situation on the farms of this country. I recognized in March, 1933, that efforts to improve agriculture should of necessity be twofold. We should attempt, first, to lift the immediate burdens by raising farm prices and by lightening the burden of debt. Second, I pledged myself to stabilize American agriculture by long-term planning.

Even before I went to the White House I put into practice a theory which older and more cynical persons told me was impossible. Up to that time the farmers of America had been unable to choose by any substantial majority between three or four plans aimed at restoring farm purchasing power and farm prosperity. People in Washington told me that you could never get farmers as a whole to agree to anything.

Nevertheless, at the famous conference, representative of every section of the country and of every farm organization, held in Washington in the spring of 1933, a very large majority of the farm leaders agreed on what you and I now know as the Agricultural Adjustment Plan.

Amendments Needed

This plan has been in operation for only two years and a half. You know its general results. You know that there have been many imper-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

The Monitor Index

Saturday, Sept. 28, 1935

General News—Pages 1, 2, 3, 11
Boston and New England News—Page 2
Sports—Page 4
Financial—Pages 8 and 9

Features

Weather	2
Events Tonight	2
Radio Timetable	2
The Home Forum	5
Not by Bread Only [With Dutch Translation]	
News of Art, Music and the Theater	6
Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts	7
Progress in Education	10
Monitor Movie Guide	13
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

President Says Plans Saved Farms

Nebraska Speech Cites Lightened Debt Load and Higher Prices

Income Gain Set At $5,300,000,000

Government's Best Benefit Seen in Encouragement of Farm Co-operation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ON ROOSEVELT TRAIN, Fremont, Neb., Sept. 28—In the first fighting foretaste of his 1936 campaign in the pivotal farm belt, President Roosevelt today told a big meeting of farmers here that his agricultural policy was conceived under the Constitution, and should be enduring in enabling the farmer "to direct and control the conditions of his life."

The President's address was unexpectedly long, substantial, and aggressive. Standing, as he put it, near the geographical center of the United States—where elections are won or lost—he did not hesitate to put the agricultural record of his administration to a severe test. He told of the depths to which farming had shrunk in 1932, to the need for higher prices, less burdensome debts, and long-term stability through planning.

His administration, he said, had raised prices almost to parity with industrial products; saved farmers $55,000,000 annually in interest charges alone, and had brought a total increase of $5,300,000,000 in farm incomes since 1933.

Bases of Prosperity

Upon these factors, he said, national prosperity rests for the factory in Michigan or New York, the steel mills of Pennsylvania, as well as the farm.

Nor did the President hesitate in Nebraska to proclaim his monetary policy, which he listed first in the factors that have rescued the farm. Other causes, he frankly said, were the drought, increased demand caused by the industrial revival, and the direct operations of the AAA which he listed fourth.

Likewise, the President proclaimed the success of long-range planning, which through crop restriction permits the farmer to rotate his crops, prevent soil erosion and the like.

Self-Help of Farmers

Finally, he declared the most important gain to be "the farmer's ability, through co-operation with other farmers, to direct and control the conditions of his life."

Five thousand county production control associations, run by 100,000 committeemen with 3,000,000 contract signers were declared by the President to fulfill "the true function of government under our Constitution, to promote the general welfare, not by interfering unduly with individual liberties, but by bringing to the aid of the individual those powers of government which are essential to assure the continuance of the inalienable rights which the Constitution is intended to guarantee. It is democracy in the good old American sense of the word."

Thus was laid down by the Chief Executive the major lines of his campaign in the states which will turn the tide. The record, to his hearers, seemed impressive. Observers declared that the farm belt was more loyal and devoted to the Administration than any other area. And today, on this windswept plain on the old American frontier, the President took his stand.

Even U. S. Mail Occasionally Gets Into 'Wrong Pew'

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 (AP)—The Post Office Department thinks too many letters addressed to Hollywood, Fla., cross the continent by mistake and find themselves in the vicinity of the movie colony at Hollywood, Calif.—or vice versa.

And that mail intended for Jacksonville, Ill., wanders down to Jacksonville, Fla.—also vice versa.

These were included in a number of examples of similar post office names which W. W. Howes, First Assistant Postmaster General, called to the attention of postal employees with a request that special efforts be made to get the mail to its destination without mistakes.

Others he cited were:

Long Beach, Ind., which is a town but not a post office, and Long Beach, Calif.

Alameda, Calif.—Almaden, Calif.

Orland, Calif.—Orlando, Fla.

La Fayette, Ga.—Lafayette, La.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago Heights, Ill.

Wenham, Wareham and Wrentham, all in Massachusetts.

Huguenot, N. Y.—Huguenot Park, N. Y. (a station of Staten Island).

Westport, N. Y.; Weedsport, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and West Port, Conn.

Hot Springs, S. D.—Hot Springs National Park, Ark.

Boston Day... Stores, Beano, Noises, Dog Racing...

(Continued from Page 1)

Dog Racing—Petitions To End Such Events Filed

Petitions bearing 650 names demanding an end to horse and dog racing in Massachusetts were filed at the election department in City Hall this afternoon. The election department will certify them and send them to the State House. If 25,000 names are obtained on the petitions a referendum will automatically be required and the matter will appear on the ballot at the next regular election.

Dog owners emerged today as victors over the State Racing Commission in the controversy over registration of dogs. As a consequence, the season will open as scheduled. At Revere, the races resume their fall period next Tuesday night. Previously, it appeared that the races might be canceled.

The deadlock arose this week when the commission ruled that dogs racing in this State must be registered with the American Kennel Club. This, the principal dog owners flatly refused to do. Furthermore, they declined to publicly reveal their objections; likewise the commission would not divulge why the order had been issued.

After a day of star chamber session, the commission reported to Governor Curley (who had previously asked that a compromise be reached) that they had decided to withdraw their order for the balance of this year.

The American Kennel Club accepts the registration of dogs for a feet of $2 when the parentage and purity of breed of the animal is established to their satisfaction.

Radio—Fall Season On With Many Big Programs

Though radio programs are produced continuously the year round, if one wanted to mark a line between radio's summer and winter seasons it would be Oct. 1—for then all the "regulars" come back to the air and most of the new programs make their debuts.

Since Sunday is the day of the week when the biggest and best programs generally choose to make their entries and as tomorrow is the nearest Sunday to Oct. 1, radio listeners in Boston and New England will find many of the familiar programs back on the air as well as a number of auspicious premières.

Outstanding among future programs and of interest particularly to Bostonians, is the announcement by the National Broadcasting Company that, beginning Oct. 12, it will transmit 24 Saturday evening concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, and also nine "Pop" concerts on the same evening of the week under the direction of Arthur Fiedler. The first half of both the symphony and the "Pop" concerts will be transmitted, from 8:15 to 9:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over the NBC-WJZ network. WBZ will be the local radiocaster.

Outstanding among the new programs starting tomorrow is "The Magic Key" series, which will feature the great hosts of talent under the banner of the Radio Corporation of America and its radiocasting, motion picture and recording subsidiary companies. Among the returning favorites are Jack Benny, Phil Baker, Eddie Cantor and the Detroit Symphony Orchestra with Jascha Heifetz, violinist, as the first soloist in a series which will feature outstanding concert artists.

Oath—Teachers Hear Early Action Doesn't Count

Massachusetts pedagogues today were beginning to wonder if this matter of taking the teacher's oath ever would be settled. They doubted it today when they were rebuffed for speed. Months ago they read in the papers that the Legislature was debating passage of a bill which would force them to swear allegiance to the Constitution of the United States—the thought being that perhaps some teachers favored Communism or Fascism or some other form of government and passed their subversive views along to their pupils.

Then the teachers heard that the presidents of five Massachusetts colleges had appeared before the Legislature (April 2) to protest passage of the bill and had been impolitely received with jeers and boos from the galleries. On June 26 they learned that Governor Curley had signed the measure.

In resignation many of them appeared before notaries and signed the printed blank which affirmed that they would support the constitutions of the United States and of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts to the best of their ability. Today they learned they had been too hasty. Attorney General Paul A. Dever informed Payson Smith, commisioner of education, that the oath was ineffectual if taken prior to Oct. 1. Teachers have two months after that date in which to comply with the new statute.

At Harvard today, discussion still went on relative to mass refusal to sign the pledge. It was said that objections might be raised concerning the State's right to impose regulations in the affairs of a private institution. It was noted, however, that President Conant has sent notices to all Harvard professors and instructors asking them to file the blanks indicating their compliance with the law.

Fireproofing—New Material Gets Medford Test

Black clouds of smoke rolling across the Fellsway in Medford yesterday attracted the attention of several hundred passing motorists and battalions of excited school children as well while firemen stood by leisurely and watched.

The fire was purposely set inside a one-story fireproof building erected by the Johns-Manville Corporation to test a new wall material, "Transite," for its heat-resisting properties. Transite is a wallboard made of cement and asbestos compressed into long sheets under heavy pressure. Used for interior decoration on fireproof buildings, it provides a wall of permanence, beauty and rigidity, as well as possessing a certain amount of ability to absorb sound. Erected on steel channels joining floor and ceiling, the sheets of Transite fasten by means of steel studs and keyhole slots like the attaching of side curtains on an open automobile.

Despite temperatures inside the test building which exceeded 1800 degrees Fahrenheit, the engineers conducting the tests expect 100 per cent salvage of the wall material. The building was a roaring furnace fed by two cords of railroad ties and four barrels of heavy fuel oil. Engine Company Four of the Medford Fire Department stood by throughout the tests.

Two sidewalls of the test building were constructed of fireproof cement blocks and the ceiling was nearly a foot of reinforced concrete. The other two walls were simply thin sections of Transite fastened on steel channels between floor and ceiling. At the height of the blaze, the Transite buckled considerably from the heat, while the expansion of the steel channels raised the roof two inches above the sidewalls.

Engineers and Building Commissioner Edward Roemer of Boston expressed satisfaction with the tests, the final results of which will not be available for several days. Said Commissioner Roemer: "The tests are in complete accordance with modern methods of determining what substances best meet existing fire laws. Instead of using the material in a building and then waiting for a fire to break out so it can be tested, producers today carry on their tests under controlled fire conditions much more stiff than ordinary usage would call for."

Watchmen—School To Train Them to Open

Almost any dependable person once was considered fit for the duties of a watchman. But today the job calls for more responsibility, efficiency and quick-thinking qualities.

So Boston watchmen are going to school, learning what to do and how to do it, when emergencies arise; another form of preparedness in order that fire loss may be reduced.

Under auspices of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the state division of vocational education, the school for watchmen will open at Gardner Auditorium, State House, at 2:30 p. m., Oct. 7. Sessions will be held on three successive Mondays in October, "graduates" being awarded certificates.

Outstanding fire prevention experts of the nation are to be the speakers at the sessions. Practical demonstrations of fire hazards under varying conditions will be staged. The opening session will be coincident with the observance of Fire Prevention Week, Oct. 6 to 12.

Topics for discussion, study and practical demonstration include common fire hazards, what a watchman should know about fire extinguishers, co-operation of watchmen with the fire department, what a watchman should know about automatic sprinklers, signaling systems and the importance of salvage.

What's Going On In the Arts

Museum Series, No. 14

WITH the current display, the Boston Museum series of one-picture exhibitions terminates. "Emma and Her Children," by George Bellows, is the final selection from the permanent collection of pictures in the museum. It is one of the most prominent canvases in the American section, and for many reasons wins the favor of visitors.

George Bellows's career was unfortunately a short one, but in the years in which he accomplished his work, he demonstrated an indefatigability, a devotion to the American scene, a keen observation of everyday life, play and sport. He kept free of the growing European influence, joined in companionship with the young, enterprising group of Americans like Robert Henri, George Luks and John Sloan. Keeping apace, he painted with free brush, in summary fashion; he also adhered to their prejudices against new modes. We have often wondered just what would have happened to George Bellows had he lived in the 1930's. With his perceptive mind, there is no doubt he would have been obliged to alter his viewpoint somewhat, to seek for a more expedient technique.

"Emma and Her Children," a multiple portrait, was a difficult undertaking. George Bellows had in mind no doubt a similar portrayal of a mother and two children by Renoir (Metropolitan Museum). The Frenchman benefited by a tradition in paint and by a sensibility which George Bellows lacked. Nevertheless, the Boston canvas has its points. It possesses dignity, movement in design, interesting texture and, above all, a touching characterization of the artist's wife and his children. We may note a quality of poetry, a fine idealization which American portrait painters have assumed. He has sought typical rather than particular traits to portray; he has differentiated with sensitiveness the charm of youth, the dignity of maturity.

If Bellows was impeded by anything, it was a disposition to include too much. Somehow the clothing and textures, though ably painted, seem a bit intrusive in the picture. They make demands upon the attention of the onlooker, and they detract considerably from the interest in the persons. If the design were more definite, if the pictorial details were united more deliberately by artistic ties, it would be different. Bellows would have benefited a great deal by European training. He would have learned the lesson of due subordination. Curiously, in his lithographs, he proved his ability to conserve and to restrain the literal facts. In color, too, the French could have proved very enlightening.

We have made a point of the shortcoming of Bellows because there is a tendency today for people to point to such an American artist and maintain that we have as fine accomplishment from our native artists as can be found abroad. It is an illusion based upon a wave of sentiment. But we can profit more by keeping our eyes open, comparing and acknowledging good influences wherever they lie. Bellows came closest to being a truly great American artist. But as a painter he did not reach the heights. D. A.

Mary Young in "Post Road"

MARY YOUNG returned to a remembering and welcoming public last night. The Copley Theater held a large and friendly group of her friends, who stopped the performance for several minutes when she appeared on the stage for the first time.

The vehicle of Miss Young's reappearance in our midst was "Post Road," a mystery play about kidnapers, which had a long run in New York last year. It is a cleverly constructed piece, a little slow getting under way but full of excitements and surprises in its relation of the outwitting of a gang by a middle-aged Connecticut woman who has turned her home into a tourist rest house. Something remains to be done in the matter of the stage business, to clarify the action. There are moments when one is uncertain whether Miss Young is holding a baby or a doll.

Miss Young plays the heroine with appreciation of her individuality and of her dawning consciousness of the sinister character of her guests. Her support is adequate to the requirements of the piece. Edgar Mason, Edward Fielding and Lynn Beranger are especially satisfactory.

There is said to be a possibility that this engagement may lead to a permanent resident company, presumably in the style of the old Castle Square company. L. A. S.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Change Scheduled on Monitor News on WBZ

Beginning Monday, Sept. 30, the midday and afternoon radiocasts of "The Monitor Views the News" will be consolidated into a single afternoon period, which will be heard on that day only at 3:15 p. m., eastern standard time, over WBZ, due to an address by President Roosevelt from Boulder Dam from 2 to 2:45 p. m. Thereafter the Monitor news will be radiocast, as has been previously announced, at 2 p. m. This change to an afternoon period has been made, due to commercial sponsorship of another program. Up to Sept. 30 the Monitor news will continue to be heard as usual at 12:15 and 5 p. m.

Today's High Lights

5:00 **WBZ, Finish of Navy-William and Mary football game.**
5:00 **WEEI, Finish of Notre Dame-Kansas football game.**
5:30 **WNAC (WBZ, 6:45), Ryder Cup golf matches résumé.**
6:00 **WAAB, Talk, Frederic William Wile, "The Political Situation in Washington Tonight."**
7:00 **WNAC, "Family on Tour"**; Irene Bordoni; Frank Parker; orchestra.
8:00 **WNAC, "Club Columbia"**; Phil Ross, comedy; soloists; popular orchestra.
8:00 **WEEI, "The Hit Parade"**; Fred Astaire; soloists; Lennie Hayton's Orch.
8:30 **WNAC, Talk, Orestes H. Caldwell, "How to Make Your Radio Behave."**
9:00 **WNAC, "G Men"**; "Pretty Boy' Floyd Case"; sketch approved by Department of Justice.
9:00 **WNAC, Concert Hall**; Clyde Barrie, baritone; concert orchestra.
9:30 **WEEI, Chateau**; Al Jolson; Ginger Rogers; other soloists; Victor Young's Orchestra.
10:00 **WNAC, "Fiesta"**; program from Canadian Radio Commission.
10:30 **WBZ, Dallas Symphony Orchestra**, Dr. Paul van Katwijk, conductor.

Program Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Football: Navy-William and Mary	Football: Notre Dame - Kansas	Baseball game..... Baseball school.... game from South	Football: Dartmouth-Norwich
5:15				
5:30	String Ensemble		Ryder golf scores.	Sporting Matinee.
5:45	Week-end News Rev'w	Bend, Ind.	High school scores	Sporting Matinee.
6:00	"Supper Show"	"Evening Tattler"	News Service	Talk, F. W. Wile.
6:15	Barrett's Orchestra	Scores; news	Sport Comment	CBS vocalist
6:30	News; features	Talk; soloist	Football Reporter.	Minute Men: talk
6:45	Ryder golf résumé	Merry Macs: orch.	Dramatic sketch.	Bluebirds: trio
7:00	World in Review	"Art of Living"	'Family on Tour';	News Service
7:15	Irish Minstrels	Musical Moments	Frank Parker	Alexander's Orch.
7:30	Message of Israel:	Sizzlers Trio	Reports; feature	'Getting the News'
7:45	Rabbi J. B. Wise	Strange Facts	The Chicagoans	Burchel's Orch.
8:00	"El Chico"; musical revue	"The Hit Parade"; Fred Astaire; Lennie Hayton's Or.; vocal soloists	"Club Columbia"; soloists; orchestra Network speaker Troopers: band	Gypsies Orch. Velox-Yolanda Or. Essex County Opera Company
8:15				
8:30	"Jamboree": popular			
8:45	variety program			
9:00	from NBC Chicago studios	"G Men": authentic dramatic sk.	Concert Hall: soloist; orchestra	"Sweet Music": popular vocal.
9:15				
9:30	National Barn Dance	Chateau: Al Jolson; Ginger Rogers;	"Calif. Melodies"; Paige's Orchestra.	Delman's Orch.
9:45	program from Chicago: soloists and specialties			News Service
10:00		other soloists; Vic Young's Orchestra	"Fiesta"; program from Canada	Morey Pearl and his orchestra
10:15				
10:30	Dallas Symphony	Special charity program: talks	Lombardo's Orch. Spotlight Revue	Russ Lyons and his orchestra
10:45	Orchestra concert			
11:00	Reports; features	Forecasts; news	News Service	Heidt's Orchestra
11:15	NBC dance music	Stern's Orchestra.	McCoy's Orchestra	Dornberger's Orch.
11:30	Ray Noble and his dance orchestra	Bill Scotti and his orchestra	Claude Hopkins & his orchestra	Wayne King and his orchestra
11:45				

Sunday's High Lights

12:30 **WBZ, Radio City Symphony Orchestra**; Henrietta Schumann, pianist.
2:00 **WBZ, Premiere of "The Magic Key"**: talk, David Sarnoff, president, RCA, from liner Majestic: Maria Jeritza, opera star; Walt Disney, creator of Mickey Mouse; symphony orchestra, Walter Damrosch and Frank Black, conductors; Amos 'n' Andy; Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; John B. Kennedy.
3:00 **WEEI, Scandivanian Music Festival**, from Stockholm, Sweden.
3:00 **WNAC, Symphonic Hour**: symphony orchestra, Victor Bey, conductor.
4:15 **WMEX, "Know Thy Neighbor"**: interviews of unusual people and occupations.
7:00 **WBZ, Jack Benny and Mary Livingstone**; Michael Bartlett, tenor; Johnny Green and his orchestra.
7:30 **WNAC, "The Great American Tourist,"** with Phil Baker and company; Ital Kemp's Orchestra.
8:00 **WNAC, Eddie Cantor**; Nick Parkyakakus; James Wallington; Gus Arnheim and his orchestra.
8:30 **WAAB, "Famous Women Pianists"**; Muriel Kerr Wallenstein, conductor.
8:30 **WNAC, "Salute of Welcome to Station WJR, Detroit"**; speakers; sketch: Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd; Burns and Allen; Mickey Cochrane; technical stunts; soloists; quartet; chorus; orchestra.
9:00 **WNAC, Sunday Evening Hour**: Jascha Heifetz, violinist; symphony orchestra, Victor Kolar, conductor; chorus.
9:30 **WEEI, American Album of Familiar Music**: soloists; orchestra.
9:45 **WMEX, "Good Will Court"**; layman legal advice by New York magistrates.
10:00 **WBZ, Welcoming Station WXYZ, Detroit, to NBC Network**: speakers; soloists; orchestra.
10:30 **WAAB, Dedicatory program to CKLW, Detroit-Windsor**; talk, Alfred M. McCosker; New York Singers; Brusiloff's Orch.; Velox-Yolanda Orch.
11:30 **WAAB, "WJR Salute to Columbia,"** from Detroit; speakers; soloists; orchestra.

Sunday Timetable

	990kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Opportunity Matinee:	Cathedral service.	Tabernacle choir	"Music Box": recorded program
12:15	Johnson Orchestra	"Correct English".	and organ	
12:30	Radio City Symphony	University of Chicago Round Table	CBS vocalist; or. Talk from Geneva	Polish music and soloists
12:45	Orchestra; Henrietta			
1:00	Schumann, pianist;	'Road to Romany';	Religious period	String ensemble,
1:15	contralto soloist	gypsy music	with speakers,	from network
1:30	"High Lights of the	"Words & Music";	soloists; music.	Italian Serenaders:
1:45	Bible": talk; quartet	soloists; organ	Sisters of Skillet	soloists; orchestra
2:00	'Magic Key': speaker;	Bible drama: "The	Augustine's Music;	ERA Symphony
2:15	Jeritza; Disney;	Fall of Man"	Patti Chapin	Orchestra concert
2:30	Amos 'n' Andy; orch-	Gold Star Mothers	Hawaiian music	Readings
2:45	estras; J. B. Kennedy	program: talks	News Service	"Blue Flames" trio
3:00	"Your English"	Scandinav'n music,	Symphonic Hour:	"Divertissement":
3:15	Ryer Cup match	from Stockholm	symphony orches-	recorded program.
3:30	Sunday Vespers:	Don Mario, tenor;	tra, Victor Bey,	Organ recital;
3:45	speakers; quartet	music; speaker	conductor	vocal soloist
4:00	Willard Robison's	"Musical Diary";	St. Louis Parade:	ERA Concert Band
4:15	Deep River Orch.	organ; soloists.	vocal soloists and	program
4:30	Ryder Cup match	NBC vocalist	popular orchestra	Hawaiian music
4:45	Minera Quartet	"The Wise Man"	Ryder Cup scores.	McGinley's Orch.
5:00	"Roses and Drums":	Rhythm Symp'hy;	Adrian O'Brien	"Melodiana": solo-
5:15	Civil War drama	guest speakers	String quintet	lists; orchestra
5:30	Becker dog talk	Dream Drama	Terhune dog story	Sanderson and
5:45	Week-end News Rev'w	NBC recital	"Song Pictures"	Crumit; orchestra
6:00	Evening Journal	Religious period,	News Service	National amateur
6:15	Spiritual Singers	from New York	Popular soloists	night; orchestra
6:30	"Grand Hotel"; net-	Solos; pop. orch.	and organ	"Smiling Ed"
6:45	work dramatic sketch	Popular soloists	Report; recording.	Voice of Experience
7:00	Jack Benny; Michael	"K-7," secret serv-	Freddie Rich's	Evening service
7:15	Bartlett; orchestra	ice sketch	Penthouse Party.	of Tremont Tem-
7:30	Voice of the People:	Garden talk	Phil Baker and	ple Baptist
7:45	sidewalk interviews	Music; report	company; orch.	Church; sermon;
8:00	Maj. Edward Bowes's	Ruby Newman and	Eddie Cantor; Gus	male quartet;
8:15	Amateur Hour: so-	orchestra with	Arnheim's Orch.	choir; organ
8:30	loists; instrumental-	Del Castillo and	Salute of Welcome	"Famous Women
8:45	ists; vocal groups	vocal sextet	to WJR, Detroit.	Pianists"; concert
9:00	Charles Previn and	Rakov's Music and	Jascha Heifetz,	Sander's Orch.
9:15	orchestra; soloists	popular soloists	violinist; sym-	News Service
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album	phony orchestra,	Charles Gaylord &
9:45	Neila Goodelle	of Familiar Music	Victor Kolar, con.	his orchestra
10:00	Program welcoming	Meredith Willson's	Old - Fashioned	Wayne King and
10:15	Station WXYZ, De-	Orch.; soloist	Amateur Night	his orchestra
10:30	troit, to NBC-WJZ	"Crazy Quilt," net-	Salon Moderne: or-	Dedicatory pr'gr'm
10:45	Network	work sketch	chestra; readings.	to CKLW, Detroit

Monday's Features

Up to Luncheon

10:05 WBZ, "City Voices": description via mobile unit.
11:30 WBZ, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; Homesteaders Orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, WEEI, WNAC, Address, President Roosevelt, from Boulder Dam, Nevada.
3:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
5:30 WEEI, "Alice in Orchestralia"; musical dramatizations.
6:35 WAAB, "Vanished Voices—Jean Lafitte"; novelty sketch.

Dinner and After

8:00 WBZ, "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy sketch; soloist; orchestra.
8:00 WAAB, Opera Orchestra concert, Raffaelo Martino, conductor.
8:30 WEEI, Margaret Speaks, soprano; mixed chorus; concert orchestra.
8:30 WBZ, Paris Musicale: Odette Myrtil; Pickens Sisters; soloist; Warnow's Orch.
9:00 WBZ, Greater Minstrels: interlocutor; end men; quartet; orchestra.
9:00 WEEI, Gypsies Orchestra, Harry Horlick, conductor; soloist.
9:00 WNAC, "Alias Jimmy Valentine," with Richard Barthelmess.
9:30 WEEI, Grace Moore, soprano; concert orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, Lullaby Lady; male quartet; narrator; concert orchestra.
10:30 WBZ, Ray Knight's Cuckoo Hour; soloists; players; orchestra.
10:30 WNAC, Daily news dramatizations.
10:30 WEEI, National Forum: "Shall the Federal Government Balance Its Budget, and, If So, How?" Senator William H. King, Utah.

Judges Take Step In Connecticut To Purify State Bar

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28—Behind closed doors in New Haven, Judge John K. Beach, former Supreme Court Justice, has been hearing evidence since Monday in an investigation started by the judges of the Connecticut Superior Court to root out "ambulance chasing," case-stealing and other unethical activities connected with the practice of law.

Moving so quietly that the general public did not hear of the investigation until an arrest was made last week, the judges have had a staff at work since April, starting in New Haven County.

Evidence has been collected involving complaints against 31 lawyers, but no prosecution will be brought until Judge Beach, assigned to the work by Chief Justice William M. Maltbie, finishes his secret hearings.

Attorney John A. McArdle of Boston, who conducted a similar investigation in that city, is working with Attorney Lorin W. Willis in the gathering of evidence. It is the first time the Connecticut courts have sanctioned such a wholesale investigation of the bar. Discipline has heretofore been left to bar organizations of each county.

Squatters Jump Out Leaving $1800 Rent Due

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Without bothering to dismantle their shacks, squatters on the Los Angeles Harbor District flats "silently stole away" in modern Arab fashion, leaving $1800 in rent due the Board of Harbor Commissioner.

Arthur Eldridge, harbor manager, reported, however, that the amount will be written off the books. The evacuation resulted from eviction notice served some months ago on the 'shanty-town," which commissioners deemed more depressing than picturesque.

Boston Events Tonight

Theaters

"JUBILEE" (Shubert). Brilliant musical comedy. Music and lyrics by Cole Porter. Book by Moss Hart. Starring Mary Boland. Albertina Rasch dancers. 8:15.

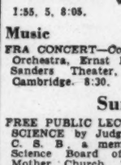
"STEVEDORE" (Repertory). Presented by the New Theater Players. 8:30.

"POST ROAD" (Copley). Mystery play starring Mary Young. 8:40.

Movies

BOSTON—Peter Lorre in "Mad Love," mystery drama. 10:50 a. m., 1:45, 4:40, 7:35, 10:30. Sally Rand in person.

EXETER—"Silk Hat Kid," with Lew Ayres and Mae Clarke; 1:55, 4:50, 7:50. Dick Powell and Joan Blondell in "Broadway Gondolier." 3, 6, 9.



FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT — "I Live for Love," co-starring Dolores Del Rio and Everett Marshall in a gay comedy romance. (Fenway), 1, 3:25, 5:05, 7:41, 10:19. (Paramount), 10:30 a. m., 1:08, 3:36, 6:04, 8:42. "Charlie Chan in Shanghai," with Warner Oland. (Fenway), 1, 3:38, 6:18, 8:54. (Paramount), 9, 11:38 a. m., 2:16, 4:44, 7:12, 9:50.

FINE ARTS—"Charlemagne," French satire on dictators. 1:25, 3:25, 5:25, 7:25, 9:25. Newsreel. "Nature's Quick Change Artist," and Mickey Mouse picture.

KEITH MEMORIAL—"Top Hat," co-starring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers dancing to Irving Berlin's music. 10:29 a. m., 12:44, 2:59, 5:14, 7:29, 9:44. Also new issue of "March of Time."

METROFOLITAN—Bette Davis and George Brent in "Special Agent." 11:11 a. m., 1:35, 4:00, 7:35, 10:37. Stage: Joan March, Georgie Price, Jack Powell and Georgie Tapps present musical review, "Here's Hollywood." Elida Ballet, Sevitzky's orchestra.

MODERN — "Page Miss Glory," with Marion Davies, Pat O'Brien, Dick Powell, Mary Astor, Frank McHugh, Patsy Kelly and others. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:35, 9:25. "Goose and the Gander," 9, 11:45 a. m., 5:25, 8:15.

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Broadway Melody of 1936," spectacular musical production with cast headed by Jack Benny, Eleanor Powell and Robert Taylor. Orpheum: 9:55 a. m., both theaters: 12:15, 2:35, 4:55, 7:15, 9:40.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"Loves of a Dictator," 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. "She Gets Her Man," 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Canal Gypsy"; cartoon "Taking the Blame," with Betty Boop; "Love Department," comedy; "Grooms in Bloom," with Tom Howard.

TREMONT—"House of Rothschild," with George Arliss and Loretta Young. "Under the Pampas Moon," with Warner Baxter and Ketti Gallian. 8:30 a. m. to midnight.

TREMONT TEMPLE—"Pagliacci," musical film made from Leoncavallo's opera. 1 to 11.

UPTOWN — Katharine Hepburn in "Alice Adams"; 1, 4:01, 7:02, 10:03. "Accent on Youth," 2:44, 5:45, 8:48.

UNIVERSITY — "Bright Lights," with Joe E. Brown; 3:15, 6:20, 9:25. "A Dog of Flanders," with Frankie Thomas.

1:55, 5, 8:05.

Music

FRA CONCERT—Commonwealth Symphony Orchestra, Ernst Hoffman, conductor, at Sanders Theater, Harvard University, Cambridge. 8:30.

Sunday

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Melrose, in Memorial Hall, Main Street, Melrose. 3:30.

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Judge Samuel W. Greene, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Rockland, in the Rockland Opera House. 8.

Music

ART MUSEUM — State Symphony Orchestra, direction of S. G. Brasiavsky. Huntington Ave. 2:30.

ERA CONCERTS — St. Paul's Presbyterian Church, Rexford St. and Cummins Highway, Mattapan. 7:30.

ERA Concert Band, in co-operation with Boston Common Tercentenary at Frog Pond, Boston Common. 8.

Other Events

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Film of Grimm's fairy tale, "The Goose Girl," Jamaica Plain. 3.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Celebration of two preachers, Boston Common, in co-operation with Common Tercentenary Committee. 3.

Boston Bureau Helped by SEC In Drive on Spurious Stocks

Once deemed a Spanish Main for piratical investment brokers, Boston today—for the first time in 20 years—is experiencing the novelty of "almost complete freedom" for legitimate activity in the financial investment business, according to officials of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the Better Business Bureau.

The bureau for 15 years has been striving to wipe out financial swindlers in Boston—a city once famous throughout the country as a "gyp" brokers' paradise. The bureau's campaign, fought in and out of the courts continually since 1920, has this year been powerfully assisted by the Federal Government. The new Securities and Exchange Commission by "aggressive and intelligent administration," states the bureau, has finished the work the bureau had no power to complete. Today brokers declared themselves "delighted" with the results.

Some of Boston's best-known broker-bankers, including Hornblower & Weeks, and Kidder, Peabody & Co., have announced themselves squarely in favor of the SEC as it has been administered in Boston. Edward J. Brandon, the SEC administrator, admitted that his six-month campaign here has met with success.

Depends on Administration

Brokers declare that the law governing the SEC is the type that can be made a success or complete failure solely by its administration.

Under the legislation stock brokers and other members of the investment business must register with the commission. All stock and bond issues since the act was passed must likewise be registered with the commission along with data regarding the investment value of the issue. Further the law gives the commission power to hold the broker responsible for statements of material fact as to the value of investments sold. Thus the public is protected.

In January, when the law was passed, Wall Street asserted that no new investment issues could or would be issued. Since January $1,448,653,139 new security issues have been registered with the SEC. Boston brokers further declare that the law which protects the legitimate broker, should give the public fresh confidence and so infinitely encourage new investments.

Special Investigations

Of the 400 to 500 complaints which the Boston office of the SEC has heard, 165 are serious enough to warrant special investigation now going on. Twenty injunctions and stipulations have been obtained in the federal court, including such well-known names as W. L. Jarvis & Co., who operated the Polymet Manufacturing Corporation in an alleged stock swindle; Andrew Jensen & Co., and the C. D. Parker Company, a case which the SEC investigated and turned evidence over to the state for prosecution in the Superior Court.

"When we came to Boston in March, brokers had at least $500,000 tied up in tipster sheets," said Mr. Brandon. "I do not know of a single tipster sheet operating in the city today."

The Boston Better Business Bureau, Mr. Brandon concluded, has carried on a "courageous" fight to oust the "gyp" brokerage houses.

Public Warned Repeatedly

In its weekly issue of the Bulletin the bureau has repeatedly warned the public of investment dangers lurking behind certain closed doors of Boston's financial district. It has foretold and described the wild stock promotion schemes, warned of the many double-crossing tipster sheets, and urged the buying public to avoid high pressure "boiler room" salesmen, bucket-shop operators and confidence investors.

The bureau has been active in each of the 15 stock and broker indictments issued by the federal court since 1924. In this period prior to the powerful SEC, brokers have usually been prosecuted for use of the mails to defraud. That still is an effective weapon of the Government.

Famous cases prior to the SEC, to which the Better Business Bureau lent its valuable assistance to the prosecuting United States attorneys, included: the celebrated Charles Ponzi; George R. Redmond, bucket-shop operator; Stephen J. Richards, investment trust operator; George Graham Rice; and Page & Shaw Company.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

All Times Daylight Saving

Boston and Vicinity—Occasional rain during tonight and probably Sunday; continued moderately cool; moderate to fresh northeasterly winds, shifting to northwesterly during Sunday.

All New England States—Rain tonight and probably Sunday morning; not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh northeast or east winds, becoming northwest Sunday; overcast weather with rain tonight and Sunday.

Outlook Beginning Monday: North and Middle Atlantic States: Generally fair weather indicated except general showers Wednesday or Thursday and possibly light showers near the Canadian border Monday or Tuesday night. Temperature about normal first part of week, warmer middle and cooler by Friday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	77	Mineapolis	54	58
Bermuda	78	84	New Orleans	72	86
Chicago	42	54	New York	62	78
Denver	34	35	Norfolk	72	78
Helena	38	60	Philadelphia	64	80
Jacksonville	74	84	St. Louis	44	58
Kansas City	42	62	San Francisco	54	60
Los Angeles	62	72	Washington	68	82
Miami	78	86			

A—9 a. m. Sept. 28.
B—Maximum Sept. 27.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 12:20 p. m., height 9.6 feet.
Sunday 12:42 a. m., height 9.3 feet.
Light All Vehicles at 7:03

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month 75c. Single copies, 3 cents in Greater Boston; 5 cents elsewhere. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

NEW CAFETERIAS
Washington Atlanta
Charlotte Asheville
Knoxville Chattanooga
Raleigh Roanoke
Over 5 Million Meals Served Yearly

ATLANTA, GA.
You'll Enjoy Our Super-Type Service
Self-Service or Be Served
Piggly Wiggly STORES
"An Atlanta Institution"

ATLANTA, GA.
Rubin's
Where you will find frocks with that certain smartness at amazingly popular prices
12.95 to 29.95
Peachtree and Ellis Streets

ATLANTA, GA.
Whitman's Laundry
30% Discount on All Laundry
Called For and Delivered
TEL. JA. 0414
Main Plant—Fort and Tanner Sts.

Amco Roofing
FURNACES
Installed—Cleaned or Repaired
Air Conditioning
Chas. N. Walker Roofing Co.
"We top 'em all"
141 Houston Street
Wa. 5747 ATLANTA, GA.

Fall Finds . Caheen's
Complete with her latest fashions in Street, Dinner and Evening Clothes. From $12.95
Caheens
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

HILL STORES
BIRMINGHAM'S FAVORITE FOOD STORES
PIGGLY WIGGLY
"A STORE NEAR YOU"
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Furniture Draperies Rugs
Bromberg's
218 North 20th Street
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

MIAMI, FLORIDA
Burdine's
Creators of
Sunshine Fashions
America's Smartest Resort Wear

MIAMI, FLA.
U. S. TIRES
Complete Stock Passenger and Truck Types
Standard Gasoline
Complete Lubrication Service
KENDALL THE 2000 MILE OIL
W. E. WEIDMAN
Service Station Manager of
EMERSON TIRE CO.
560 N. E. 2nd Ave., Miami Tel. 2-5627

MIAMI, FLA.
An Institution Especially Equipped to Meet the Demands of Home, Hotel or Apartment Furnishings
MOORE FURNITURE COMPANY
Incorporated
N. E. 2nd Ave. at 40th Street

MIAMI, FLA.
Winter Leases
GEORGE E. MERRICK, founder and builder of Coral Gables, Florida, extends the facilities of his organizations to those desiring winter leases in Miami Beach, Miami, and Coral Gables through the following offices:
2331-33 Collins Avenue
MIAMI BEACH
307-09 East Flagler Street
MIAMI
2410-12 Ponce de Leon Boulevard
CORAL GABLES
GEORGE E. MERRICK
Incorporated

IN FLORIDA
BUY YOUR ICE FROM THE TRUCKS WITH THE ORANGE OVAL EMBLEM

CITIZENS NATIONAL TRUST & SAVINGS BANK LOS ANGELES
Established 1890
Sound banking for more than forty-four years.
Branches conveniently located throughout the city

September 30th-October 6th
Is National Furniture Week
We especially invite you into our store during this week to see the new Fall things.
FRANK TENNILLE FURNITURE CO.
109-111 Commerce St. 212-214 Bibb St.
MON

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

know, in spite of anti-Italian propaganda, "that Italy stands ready to harmonize all East African matters with Britain."

There was nothing in the statement, however, to indicate that Premier Mussolini has altered his intention to "go straight ahead" in East Africa.

Assembly Adjourns:

GENEVA—The League Assembly today voted to adjourn rather than to close its session. It will remain on call as long as the Italo-Ethiopian dispute continues dangerous.

Meanwhile, the Council, sitting as Committee of Thirteen without Italy, carried on its work of preparing a report and recommendations —and asked specialists to report on sending observers to Ethiopia by plane.

Italy's decision: Page 1.

Hurricane—Warnings in Florida and Cuba Heeded

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—A hurricane moved near to southeastern Florida today, after touching Cuba with what appeared to be no major damage, the Associated Press reports. The United States Weather Bureau ordered hurricane warnings to be hung out from Key West to West Palm Beach—including the area devastated by the recent hurricane. Relief workers repairing the previous damage were removed from the keys.

In Cuba, refugees were taken out of the hurricane path in special trains. The wind was of great velocity, according to scattered early reports, but no casualties have been recorded.

The southeast coast of Florida does not appear to be in the immediate line of the blow, but the Weather Bureau said "It is too close to take any chances."

President—Greets Child With 'Hello, There'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHILLICOTHE, Ohio—"Hello, there," was President Roosevelt's major rear-platform speech yesterday. The three-year-old grandson of a Baltimore and Ohio engineer, hoisted on shoulder, was the recipient of the greeting, and economics were not in order

A less pleasant interlude in the first stage of the trip, was a setback in the President's efforts to harmonize Kentucky Democratic factions, as reported by the Associated Press. Thomas S. Rhea, defeated for the gubernatorial nomination, refused to attend a conciliation meeting on board the President's train at Cincinnati. The President had decided not to pass through Kentucky at the last minute, not wishing to make a New Deal test out of the impending governor's election there.

Reich—Government to Control Electric Power

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAARBRUCKEN, Ger.—Germany's electric power industry is to be placed under the supervision of the Government shortly. Both public and private power plants, said Economic Dictator Hjalmar Schacht here yesterday, are to be co-ordinated into a single system—without, however, ending private ownership. A decree to that effect will be issued.

Two reasons were given by Dr. Schacht for this centralization. Prices of power are to be reduced, as an aid to export industries and agriculture in particular. Interruptions of service are to be averted by tying many plants together.

Britain has led the way in this direction. The British "national grid" which distributes power to a large part of the nation, is nationally controlled.

Tammany—Negro Wins District Leadership

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Herbert L. Bruce, a Negro, has won a Tammany district leadership for the first time in the history of the hall. Whether he will be recognized and seated remains for the New York County Committee meeting next week to show. Meanwhile, Harlem Negroes are in control of the Democratic organization in the Twenty-first District, which embraces, as well as parts of the Manhattan Negro community, Lower Washington Heights and Riverside Drive.

Connecticut Adopts Lining of Highways As Safety Measure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 28—Connecticut's new State Traffic Commission, made up of the commissioners of motor vehicles, state police and highways, is going in for white center lines in highways as a means of accident prevention.

While other states have used the white line for years, Connecticut has not. Now 30 miles of road have been "lined" on curves and hills, and signs will be erected warning motorists to stay inside them. Lines will not be used on straight stretches.

The commission has announced completion of the job of erecting "stop" signs at intersecting highways along the entire Boston Post Road from the Rhode Island to the New York line. All intersecting roads where traffic is not controlled by lights or by traffic officers have been marked.

Judge Smith Heads New Co-operative Bank League Officers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Sept. 28—Judge Ralph M. Smith of Somerville was elected president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League at the closing session yesterday of the league's forty-seventh annual convention at the New Ocean House. Other officers elected are: Vice-president, Philip A. Damon who is treasurer of Pittsburgh Co-operative Bank; auditor, Warren A. McCorrison of Melrose, who is treasurer of Workingmen's Co-operative Bank of Boston, and two new members of the executive committee, Ernest R. Eustis of Winchester, treasurer of the Winchester Co-operative Bank, and Oscar F. Falling of Waltham, who is treasurer of the Waltham Co-operative Bank.

Judge Smith, who is vice-president of the West Somerville Co-operative Bank and associate justice of the Somerville District Court, succeeds Lawrence H. Marston of Malden, the retiring president.

Prominent speakers at the closing session of the convention, which had the largest attendance of any since the league was formed 47 years ago, included Morton Bodfish of Chicago, executive vice-president of the United States Building and Loan League and Raymond P. Harold, treasurer of the Worcester, Home and Equity Co-operative Banks and a former president of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League.

The best way to insure the future stability of our banking institutions, Mr. Bodfish declared, is to see that the young men in our banks are well paid. "Successful operations of the nation's banks," he said, "cannot be guaranteed by laws and regulations. No amount of governmental supervision can ever take the place of sound individual management. A bank is only as sound as the men in it."

BOOK MARKERS

Transparent, have clear permanent figures, hold fast and are practically indestructible. The original and only marker to include all these features. Reader's Library Pocket sizes

Set of thirty, postpaid, $1.00
Crayon marking set, 25 cents

THE PERFECT MARKER
Box 124, Yonkers, N. Y.

FLOWERS

are symbols of happiness — what a world this would be without *flowers.*

Flowers by WIRE sent anywhere—any time

Penn The Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston

Quality in Furs

WE are ready to help you select your winter furs. It is highly desirable to come in while the choice of models and skins is complete.

We are offering wonderful values in Hudson Seal *(Dyed Muskrat)* Coats at $195.

Spaulding & Riedel, Inc.
376 Boylston Street, Boston

Business Heads Organize Fight On 'Socialism'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—While radicals and conservatives debate the question of public ownership on a theoretical basis, a group of practical business executives has organized here to check what its leaders declare is a trend toward Socialism, seen, as they view it, in governmental activities in the transportation field. Their goal is 1,000,000 members.

They are rallying around the privately owned transportation system of the United States because they regard it as a "first-line trench" in defence of the present capitalistic order. Railroads, motor transport companies, airplane lines and shipping companies, they say, must find a way to carry on their competitive activities in harmony, without the waste of present-day duplication, if they are to make money and remain in private hands.

Headquarters Established

They have set up headquarters here for a new group, the Transportation Association of America. At a board meeting this week they outlined a program designed to win the public to the defense of private business in this field.

An imposing array of directors appeared at this first board meeting. There were heads of concerns that run up huge shipping bills, representatives of insurance companies with big railroad investments, representatives of railroad and trucking associations, and others who called themselves "just businessmen."

Agree on One Point

Despite diverse interests, they agreed on one point: that private enterprise should be defended against government competition and possible ownership of the transportation business. And the best way to do this, they held was to bring about conditions which would enable each line of transport to operate profitably.

The threat of impending government ownership appeared to be used to bring about solidarity. Yet even on thus subject not all members see alike. Some of the railroad men, for example, look upon the possibility of public ownership as remote.

A recent survey of opinion of rail executives made by The Christian Science Monitor showed most of those officials questioned as little concerned with the possibility of public ownership but much aroused over what they consider as unfair competition from Government-built waterway systems, subsidized airplane service, and motor transport lines.

Main Point of Eligibility

Opposition to government ownership of railroads is one point on which candidates must concur to be eligible for membership in the organization, said Thomas B. Huff of Sioux City, Iowa, president.

A general program for the first year of work was mapped at the meeting here. It was notable for not starting out with mere propaganda, but in proposing a study of the weaknesses in the present transportation system of the country with a view to offering a plan for coordination under private ownership.

A research staff is to be set up at headquarters to get at the facts and bring forward a proposal for a "balanced" transportation system.

Research Without Favor

This research is to be carried on without favor to any one form of transportation, said Mr. Huff. A "let-the-chips-fall-where-they-may" policy has been adopted, he declared.

The association intends to make its appeal to the public also, and it promises to reveal "the results of public onwership in other countries." For the present it announces that the object of its research is "to ascertain the possibilities of coordinated service between each mode of transport and to find out what can be done by each transport industry for the rendering of efficient service on the basis of a reasonable return on the investment."

Good Men at Head

The new association is under the management of Donald D. Conn of San Francisco, former publicity manager for the American Railway Association, and as founder of the Federal Fruit Stabilization Corporation. He has also served in public office as Assistant Federal Fuel Administrator.

Mr. Huff, the president, heads a company manufacturing animal serums sold to farmers. He was at one time Mayor of Sioux Falls. He became interested in transportation, he said, because he could see that the welfare of all other lines of business, even of the individual, are tied up in it.

The soundness of an individual insurance policy is dependent on the company's income from investment in railroads, he pointed out. And even the price the housewife pays for butter is determined in a measure by the cost of transportation.

Monthly Storage Rates
STORAGE
To Suit the Volume—Household Furniture and Variety of Goods
RATES DIVERSIFIED BY FIREPROOF and SEMI-FIREPROOF WAREHOUSING
Boston Storage Warehouse Company
Westland Avenue
Huntington Avenue at Forsyth Street

ZAANDAM
VERKADE'S
FABRIEKEN
Manufacturers of Genuine Dutch Rusks, all sorts of biscuits, cakes and chocolates. Obtainable in every first-class grocer's and confectioner's shop
When travelling in Holland ask for our products

The Latest Thing in Buicks

One of New Series Buick Sedans

New Buicks Seen By Thousands Of Potential Buyers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLINT, Mich., Sept. 28—Culminating two years of preparation that has involved complete redesign of the product and widespread changes in manufacturing facilities, the Buick Motor Company today announced four new lines of automobiles.

Styled and engineered to meet every requirement of the modern motorist, the new cars have exceptional speed, maneuverability and economy; unusually attractive style treatment, and rugged construction that provides dependability.

A standard production car is offered in the $1000 price field, having the qualifications of a specially built racing automobile. The company also presents three other lines ranging from the low medium through the medium price brackets. Prices are lower for all models.

Public Sees New Cars

The new lines were announced today in a nationwide dealer presentation to the public, climaxing a series of pre-announcement conferences and previews here at which more than 4000 dealers and distributors in the sales organization viewed the models and inspected the new equipment at the factory for manufacture.

Production schedules at Buick now call for 700 cars a day, and it is expected that before the fall is over the rate will be increased to 1000.

Two straight eight valve-in-head engines, developing 93 and 120 horsepower, are the power plants for the four lines. Among other features are new streamlined styling with a speed motif throughout, solid steel "turrent top" Fisher bodies, slanting V-type windshields, anodized alloy pistons of light weight and the hardness of cast iron, sealed chassis, improved independent front wheel suspension and hydraulic brakes.

In Four Series With Names

The four series of cars, ranging upward in wheelbase, weight and price class, are the Buick Special, the Buick Century, the Roadmaster and the Limited. Numeral designations of the four groups are the Series 40, 60, 80 and 90. The 80 is an addition to the corresponding 1935 line.

The 40 is a 118-inch wheelbase car powered by a 93-horsepower engine. Sowewhat heavier than the lowest-priced Buick this year, it has a top speed of 85 miles an hour.

All other models are powered by the 120-horsepower engine. The Century is mounted on a 122-inch wheelbase chassis and has a proved average top speed of 95 miles an hour. The Roadmaster includes two six-passenger body types mounted on a 131-inch chassis, having a maximum speed of 90 miles an hour.

Big Car Accommodates Eight

The Limited models are built on a 138-inch chassis, designed to accommodate six to eight passengers, and have a top speed of 87 miles an hour. A total of 14 body types are listed for the four lines.

The speed motif is carried to the interior of the car, where the instrument panel, fittings and trim harmonize with the exterior. A new emblem is employed, being a figure "8" superimposed on a circular shield. Built-in trunks are provided on all sedan models.

The smaller engine develops 93 horsepower at 3200 revolutions per minute, giving an S. A. E. rating of 30.63. The larger engine has 120 horsepower at 3200 revolutions per minute with an S. A. E. taxable rating of 37.81. Outstanding engine features include the anolite pistons, stiffer crankshafts, crankshaft torsional balancers, streamlined combustion chambers, improved valve mechanism, oil temperature control, improved cooling, improved dual drowndraft carburetion, new automatic choke, automatic heat control, cold idle control, vacuumatic spark control.

New Pistons Are Lighter

The new pistons are considered the outstanding improvement, as they are equal to cast iron for wear and oiling qualities, but are 50 per cent lighter in weight. Five steel-backed main bearings are used. The engines on all cars are mounted in rubber at five points, cushioning all vibration. A pressure system lubricates all bearings and the overhead valve mechanism. All engines also are equipped with octane selectors.

The synchro-mesh silent all-helical gear type transmission is retained.

The Buick gliding ride is improved through the retention of knee-action wheels of improved design, torque tube drive, improved weight distribution, a new ride stabilizer and redesigned low-pressure tires. Center point control steering is provided.

Safety glass is standard equipment.

Fast Italian Ships Disturb Naval Status

(Continued from Page 1)

not one has the speed to make it a threat to one of the fast Italian ships. Further, no British destroyer now in commission—so far as the experts know—could approach either the Barbiano cruisers or the Lion-type destroyers in speed.

In short, they are the fastest things afloat and easily the master in strength of anything smaller than themselves.

This would not alone give them great strategic value. Armed with only eight six-inch guns they could not hope to fight against the heavier British cruisers. They would probably have no value at all in a major naval engagement. But when one considers the map of the Mediterranean it is apparent that they constitute a powerful piece in the armaments chess game in which the European powers are now engaged.

The Mediterranean is less than a hundred miles wide where it passes between Sicily and Africa. Almost in the middle of that relatively narrow channel is the island of Pantalleria which belongs to Italy. Here is Italy's one and only opportunity to strike at England and here is the only place where England has any occasion to fear Italy. Hence it is the most significant point on the globe from the point of view of naval strategists interested in the potentialities of the present tense European situation marked by the concentration of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

Italian strategy, the experts say, is based on the assumption that the British grand fleet could be kept well away from Italian shores by submarines and the superior Italian air force.

Patrol by Air

This same force could also easily patrol by air the narrow 100 miles of sea through which commerce must pass so effectively that the larger and hence slower British warships would scarcely venture through. If this assumption is granted, then commerce could be kept open only by convoys of destroyers. The Barbiano cruisers enter the picture here, able to master any British destroyers with ease.

It is this powerful threat to Britain's sea lanes which is believed here entirely responsible for the rumors of British naval expansion. Not only must something be devised to meet the Barbiano cruisers, but also the possibility is recognized that air power may soon be able by itself to close the Mediterranean to British commerce. In such an event England would presumably want a larger navy to guard and control the much longer sea routes around South Africa or through the Panama Canal which she would then be forced to employ.

In turn, it is this repeated talk of British naval expansion which has caused a flurry of naval conference discussion in State Department circles and undoubtedly induced President Roosevelt to make an entirely unprovoked statement from his special train passing through Ohio late yesterday.

The four small Italian cruisers thus prove to be a small stone dropped into a mill pond causing an expanding circle of effect which has already gone beyond the shores of the United States.

The ships of no other single nation could have had such repercussions at the present time. Germany's fleet is now conveniently pegged to the British. The French fleet, while not tied so formally is nevertheless subordinated by years of tacit understanding between that country and Britain.

Japan has already done much to upset the naval apple cart, but Japan is on the other side of the globe and neither has done nor can do anything which would so threaten a main British ship artery in European waters.

Plainly, by having the four fastest warships in the world Italy may very easily prove the specific cause of a new world race for naval armaments.

Roosevelt Stands Firm in Support Of Limited Navies

(Continued from Page 1)

American fleet now concentrated at San Diego would enact a brief simulated naval attack for the President's benefit as he embarks on his long cruise. Lest these plans be taken amiss, as was the announcement of this summer's naval maneuvers, the naval treaty statement was issued at the same time.

In the eyes of some, the statement was a "warning" that the United States would match other building programs, ship for ship. But such a warning, it is believed, would be highly unrealistic, since Great Britain has often stated its ready acceptance of such parity, and Japan, after years of inferiority, would be delighted with so much as parity.

Yet if Great Britain, under the exigencies of the Ethiopian crisis, feels bound to invoke the escalator clause of the London treaty, valid until next year, and build more small craft suitable for use along the Mediterranean line of imperial communications, the United States may not reach parity until even later than 1942.

Yard Resources Taxed

The Vinson program, keyed to attain treaty strengths by that date, is believed to utilize to their practicable capacity the resources of American naval architects and shipyards. It is therefore to the American interest, left far behind by other navies, to urge these nations to go slowly until the United States catches up.

The President had been expected to make a naval speech at San Diego, and may still do so, for which this week's statement will pave the way.

The naval spectacle to be enacted off San Diego promises to be a duplicate of the show given as part of the silver jubilee celebrations in British waters. Some 130 vessels will take part, comprising the scouting and battle fleets now based on San Diego.

Admiral Joseph M. Reeves, in command of the fleet, is the same officer whose announcement of the year's maneuvers in mid-Pacific aroused an international flurry. This time he was given no opportunity to reveal plans for a spectacular display. The White House secretary combined war games with naval treaties inextricably in the announcement.

Nevertheless, every angle of President Roosevelt's 24 hours in San Diego will be watched with world interest. The setting is unusual, the cpeech an opportunity, and the Chief Executive, on the basis of yesterday's statement, alert to his responsibilities.

Historic Areas Traversed

From the fleet maneuvers, he will steam directly off to far southern waters, to Cocos Island, through the Panama Canal, and back to the Atlantic coast. Mrs. Roosevelt, and the newspaper correspondents now accompanying him, will watch the games from an adjacent destroyer.

Yet it was across the vast midland that President Roosevelt meditated and issued his statement on naval stability. The nearest town when he released it was Vincennes, Ind., and he sped on along the frontier which in the eighteenth century was a pawn of European diplomacy, to Council Bluffs, another great name in history.

Once more, therefore, world crisis came to these communities. Once more the truism was dramatically brought home, that the Alleghanies not the Rockies, shut this broad and fruitful area from the rest of mankind. As it was in 1750, for instance, when the British, the French, and the Spanish pored over maps of this territory, so today, the interplay of world forces comes home to the midland.

The Normal Figure Is Easy to Fit, but

Are You Larger or Smaller Than Average?

We feature Apparel for every occasion, skilfully designed to meet the requirements of special sizes. To our Dress Department alone, we devote the services of six Buyers—who do not buy for Price but for Quality and Style. If you have individual problems of size—come here to find a smart and youthful answer to them.

Shanderizing Sizes 42 to 48
Sizes 10-11-12-13 for Slight Women
Bety Babb Sizes for the Shorter Figure

C. Crawford Holledge
Tremont Street at Temple Place, Boston

President Drops Low-Housing Plan In Private Hands

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28—After two years of experimenting, the Federal Government has abandoned ambitious plans for building low-cost housing and is ready to leave the field to private finance or local governments.

In curtailing housing projects from 79 to 44 President Roosevelt has practically admitted that he is ready to drop the program, which has lagged from the start.

The PWA housing division has had approximately $400,000,000 assigned to it at various times, but has actually been able to spend less than $40,000,000. Funds have been withdrawn from time to time as it appeared that they would lie idle for many months. It appears probable now that the total sum spent on federal housing projects will approximate only $118,000,000.

Not to Drop All

Although this program has been unable to jump the legal hurdles put in its way by those who refuse to sell their land to the Government at the price it will pay, the Administration does not intend to entirely abandon its endeavor to see that the slums, "a mark of dishonor to American civilization" are eradicated.

The Federal Housing Administration has on hand applications for mortgage insurance on 66 private projects which it considers to be sound. If carried to completion, they will provide in excess of 175,000 rooms at a total cost of $175,000,000.

Some housing experts are still doubtful whether private interests can provide low-cost housing at rents low enough to benefit the poorest classes. The PWA housing division has been working toward a $5 a room per month goal which it admitted would not be possible without some sort of government subsidy.

Low FHA Rental

An FHA-insured project in Clarendon, Va.—the first to be completed—is renting at $12.50 a room. The rents for the proposed projects ranges all the way from $6.50 to $17. While many persons of the middle class would welcome comfortable living quarters at this rent, there are many families of the poorest class which could not afford to meet it and would have to stay in their slum homes.

If the Supreme Court should uphold the Federal Government's right to condemn land for housing purposes, the PWA program may take a new lease on life. But with a lower court and a circuit court decision againts them, PWA legal experts are now putting too much hope in a favorable decision.

Fire Chiefs Hold Election

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 27 (AP)—Charles Brennan, who joined the San Francisco fire department as a substitute in 1902 and became its chief in 1928, was elected president of the International Association of Fire Chiefs at the conclusion of the association's sixty-third annual convention here yesterday. Toronto was chosen for the 1936 convention.

FRENCH
Spanish—German—Italian—Russian
You can learn to speak any language like a native by the direct Berlitz Method, successful for 50 years. Native teachers. New classes start September 30. Free trial lesson.
Berlitz School of Languages
140 Newbury Street, Boston Tel. COM. 1814

WARREN INSTITUTION FOR SAVINGS
3 PARK STREET
Boston
Opposite Park St. Subway Entrance
Interest Begins OCT. 10

Wood and Metal
Weather Strips
Easy to apply. Will save you money on your fuel bill
(Patent applied for)
A. J. Wilkinson & Co.
180-188 Washington St., Boston
"Hardware of All Kinds"

Wedding Rings of Distinction
Genuine Orange Blossom Wedding Ring in Platinum $22.50
Other Platinum Rings $12.50 up
White or Yellow Gold Rings, $5 up
The E. B. Horn Co.
429 WASHINGTON ST., BOSTON
Jewelers for 96 Years

Lloyd-Mansfield Company
Optometrists Opticians
Please Make Appointments
Entire Second Floor
47 Winter Street
Corner Tremont St., BOSTON
Phone Liberty 2090

FIRST FEDERAL SAVINGS and Loan Association of Boston
185 Summer Street
Telephone LIBerty 1990—1991
Branch Office
53 Warren Street, Roxbury
Telephone HIghlands 1971
AN INVESTMENT AS STRONG AS THE BANK OF ENGLAND
1. Savings fully insured up to $5000.
2. Tax exempt dividends by U. S. Government
3. 3½% last dividend and 1% additional for systematic savings.
Chartered and Supervised by the U. S. Government

A Sale of new
Satin-covered, Wool-filled
PUFFS
A quality that we would ordinarily sell for $12.50
$9.50
Luxurious looking puffs with the stitching detail of custom workmanship. Filled with selected virgin wool. Solid colors: green, Copenhagen blue, rose, peach, gold, orchid. Cut size 72 by 87. Third Floor.
Mail and telephone orders filled. Call Liberty 0165.
R. H. STEARNS CO.
BOSTON

Grimm's Pitchers Shine Through Winning Streak

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The rise of the Chicago Cubs from 10½ games behind the leaders on July 4, to the National League pennant on Sept. 27, is one of the most remarkable in the history of baseball and certainly the most sensational in recent years.

As the 1935 season reached the halfway mark, the New York Giants were well out in front with the St. Louis Cardinals in second place, Pittsburgh in third and Chicago fourth. Everyone said that the Giants could not be beaten; but in the latter part of August the Cardinals took advantage of a weakened New York pitching staff and jumped to the front. The Cards were a fighting group of baseball players. At the time they looked like certain winners, as the Giants had before them.

Then, on Sept. 4, the Chicago Cubs, with Charlie Grimm at the helm, started on a winning streak that eventually clinched the National League championship for 1935. When they captured their twentieth straight victory yesterday, beating the Cardinals in the first game of a doubleheader, they won the pennant and the right to meet the Detroit Tigers in the coming World Series. By taking the second game they ran their winning streak up to 21.

Four Shutouts

From Sept. 4 until they clinched the flag, the Cubs won four successive four-game series from Philadelphia, Boston, Brooklyn and New York, and followed this up with two victories over Pittsburgh and two over the Cardinals. During that stretch of 20 straight triumphs the Cubs registered four shutouts. Bill Lee blanked the Phillies, Charlie Root did likewise to the Braves, Larry French shut out the Pirates and Lon Warneke blanked the Cardinals. Two games went extra innings and both were against the Phils.

The most remarkable part of their 20-game streak, however, is in the record of Grimm's pitching staff. Only twice did Chicago's starting pitcher fail to finish. In the remaining 18 games Grimm's starting selection went the distance and won his game handily. French won five games, Lee won five, Warneke and Root each accounted for four, and Carleton and Henshaw had a victory apiece. In one free-hitting game against the Dodgers, Root was driven from the box and Henshaw and Kowalik had to finish. Henshaw started a game with Pittsburgh, but Warneke had to come to his aid. That was the only help needed.

The best individual pitching performance and probably the most important from a Chicago standpoint, was Lon Warneke's 1-to-0 victory over the Cardinals in the opening game of that "crucial" series at Sportsman's Park last Wednesday. The tall, Arkansas right-hander yielded only two hits and beat Paul Dean. This performance practically knocked the Cards out of the race, although the Cubs did not clinch the leadership until two days later.

Cubs Made 214 Hits

The only game that Tex Carleton started during that 20-victory string was a four-hit triumph over the Braves. In four games, the Cubs were out-hit by their opponents, yet they finished on the long end of the score. In those 20 games they crashed out 214 base hits while that great pitching staff was allowing only 158. One hundred and thirty-two runs came home for the Cubs as compared with 47 for opponents.

Individual batting honors during those 20 games go to Billy Herman, second baseman and Augie Galan, left fielder. Herman's average was .384. He made 33 hits in 86 times at bat. Galan made 30 hits in 81 trips to the plate for an average of .370. Freddy Lindstrom, Grimm's center fielder, also batted .370. Gabby Hartnett hit .350; Demaree, .359; Stanley Hack, .333; Cavarretta, .244, and Jurges, .206.

Besides finishing in a second-place tie in batting, Galan, who has developed into one of the sensations of the National League, ran away with honors in five other departments. During those 20 games, Augie batted in 20 runs, scored 25 times himself, stole four bases, hit five home runs and two triples. In each case he was his team's leader. Galan won several games with timely hitting. Herman and Lindstrom each made seven two-base hits to tie for the lead in that department.

Freddy Lindstrom, who was on the bench when the Cubs started their brilliant streak, was close behind Galan with 18 runs batted in. Demaree, Hack and Cavarretta each had 12. Herman placed second to Galan with 18 runs scored and Lindstrom had 16.

Hope to Tame Detroit's Tigers

Wide World

Chicago Cubs, National League Baseball Champions for 1935

First Row (Left to Right)—Secretary Bob Lewis; Billy Herman, Second Base; Augie Galan, Left Field; John Corriden, Coach; Gabby Hartnett, Catcher; Charlie Grimm, Manager; Woody English, Infielder; Stanley Hack, Third Baseman; Lon Warneke, Pitcher; Frank Demaree, Right Field. Middle Row—Dr. James Davis; Roy Johnson, Coach; Tuck Stainback, Outfield; Bill Jurges, Shortstop; Tex Carleton, Pitcher; Larry French, Pitcher; Bill Lee, Pitcher; Wallie Stephenson, Catcher; Hugh Casey, Pitcher; Andy Lotshaw, Trainer. Top Row—Ken O'Dea, Catcher; Phil Cavarretta, First Base; Chuck Klein, Outfield; Charlie Root, Pitcher; Freddy Lindstrom, Center Field; Fabian Kowalik, Pitcher; Roy Henshaw, Pitcher; Clyde Shoun, Pitcher.

Twenty-Five Years Ago on the Diamond

By a Staff Writer

Sept. 28, 1910

WALTER JOHNSON of Washington held the Chicago White Sox to three hits and won his game, 5 to 1. He struck out 10 Chicago batters, bringing his total for the season to 307, thereby establishing a new American League record. The former mark was 301 and was made by Rube Waddell of the Philadelphia Athletics in 1907.

Los Angeles Ties Up Series

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28 (AP)—A five run rally in the eighth inning last night gave Los Angeles a 10-to-7 victory over San Francisco and threw the post-season baseball play-off series into a two-all tie. The Seals, winners of the second half of the Coast League split season, roared away into the lead for four innings. In the fifth and sixth stanzas, Los Angeles crept within tying distance, and broke loose with a scoring rally in the eighth that settled the issue.

New Bleachers at Ohio State

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 28—New steel bleachers to go across the south end of the Ohio State Stadium this fall have been received by athletic officials. The bleachers, however, probably will not be set up before the Notre Dame contest on Nov. 2. They will accommodate 4500 persons.

Lateral Pass Will Not Turn Football Into Basketball

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich., Sept. 28—Charles Bachman, coach of football at Michigan State College, does not join with those who think that liberalized rules on lateral passing in effect this fall will make a basketball game of the gridiron sport.

It is his opinion that after experimenting with the laterals, most of the teams in the country will revert harmony with what has been in to a style of football pretty much in vogue for several years.

"Any innovation in football, history has shown, is quickly picked up and capitalized by large numbers of teams but that invariably, after making one or two splurges, they settle back into a normal stride," he says.

"I admit there are advantages to be found in the lateral pass, but I think they have been greatly magnified. I know what the cure will be. When the team goes out there and tosses the ball around all over the lot and the other side grabs off a few of those passes and runs for touchdowns, the players and coach will begin to apply the soft pedal."

The tendency in football, he says, has been to swing to extremes. Fundamental laws of the game, which he has always insisted is based on running with the ball, will level off the new peaks of development to reasonable proportions.

"Certainly, we are going to use laterals here at State this fall," he declares emphatically. "We will produce some new plays to take advantage of the new regulations. But we aren't going to let it throw us out of balance."

Vaughan and Vosmik Are Almost Certain To Capture Titles

NEW YORK, Sept. 28 (AP)—Despite the possible results of the last two days of play, there seems to be no danger at all in awarding the major league batting titles to Floyd (Arky) Vaughan of the Pittsburgh Pirates and Joe Vosmik of the Cleveland Indians before the final results are in.

Vaughan was safe at the top of the National League when the unofficial records up through Friday showed a .386 average for him and .350 for his nearest rival. Joe Medwick of St. Louis. There was a chance that Buddy Myer of Washington, trailing Vosmik's .351 by six points, could capture the American League lead, but it was a slim one. The third-place men in both leagues, Gabby Hartnett of Chicago at .344 and Jimmie Foxx of the Athletics at .338 were too far back to be considered. The first 10 regulars in each major league follow:

National League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Vaughan, Pittsburgh	136	495	107	191	.386
Medwick, St. Louis	152	626	129	219	.350
Hartnett, Chicago	116	413	67	142	.344
Lombardi, Cincinnati	118	327	34	112	.343
Terry, New York	145	596	91	203	.341
Herman, Chicago	152	656	112	222	.338
Moore, Philadelphia	148	589	84	193	.328
Leiber, New York	152	606	109	198	.327
Demaree, Chicago	105	376	59	123	.327
Jensen, Pittsburgh	142	622	96	201	.323

American League

	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Vosmik, Cleveland	148	609	91	214	.351
Myer, Washington	148	605	109	209	.345
Foxx, Philadelphia	144	524	115	177	.338
Cramer, Philadelphia	146	635	98	213	.336
Greenberg, Detroit	148	605	119	202	.334
Gehrig, New York	147	529	124	176	.330
Moses, Philadelphia	85	344	61	112	.326
Campbell, Cleveland	80	307	57	100	.326
Gehringer, Detroit	146	594	120	193	.325
Travis, Washington	135	521	84	168	.322

Redskins vs. Brooklyn Opens Pro Grid Season

It is much too early to view mid-season college football but tomorrow, at Fenway Park, Boston football fans will view the Boston Redskins and Brooklyn Dodgers in a National League professional game of finished football. Here are two aggregations of former college all-stars, trained to the minute and endowed with at least 4 to 10 years of gridiron technique behind them.

Eddie Casey and Paul Schissler, respective coaches of the Redskins and Dodgers, have their operatives tuned to the utmost. Neither team has made its 1935 league debut and both anxiously await this testing. Of the two, the Brooklynites have probably had better pre-season workouts with the strong semi-pro teams in and around New York to play against. The Redskins' opponents were incapable of furnishing a proper workout.

A good, big man is always a valuable asset on a football team and Sunday the Redskins and Brooklyn will trot out lineups filled with good, big men. Among other features will be a kicking duel between Cliff Battles of the locals and Ralph Kercheval of the Dodgers. The Brooklyn lineup is sprinkled with veterans such as Roy Lumpkin, with Detroit last year, and John Karcis, and new luminaries such as Bill Lee, Alabama captain last year, and Stan Kostka, Minnesota fullback in 1934.

The prize recruit of the Redskins, who receives his first taste of league football, is Bill Shepard, brilliant triple-threat backfield star of Dick Harlow's Western Maryland team last year and outstanding player in the all-star college team versus the Chicago Bears at Chicago in August. Cliff Battles, Pug Rentner, Ernie Pinckert and Ted Wright, veterans, will carry their share of the attack, but Jim Musick, battering-ram fullback of two years ago, is not expected to play for another week due to an injury.

The new Fenway Park offers the football fan many more advantages in seating arrangement over that of last year. Men have worked night and day since the last Red Sox game to erect the outfield stands. Some 10,000 or more gridiron fans are expected to be on hand for the opening kickoff at 2:30 p. m.

Fall Swimming at Iowa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IOWA CITY, Sept. 28—Although fall is off-season for swimming, University of Iowa candidates for the 1936 team will be called for drill in October, according to plans of Coach David Armbruster. Swimming therefore becomes the fifth sport in which early workouts will condition men for later competition. Others are track, baseball, basketball, and golf. With prospects for another strong team, Coach Armbruster also will prepare Adolf Jacobsmeyer and Dick Westerfield for Olympic trials. They have been designated by national swimming officials among outstanding candidates for the American team.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Chicago	100	52	.658
St. Louis	94	58	.618
New York	90	61	.596
Pittsburgh	85	66	.563
Brooklyn	68	83	.450
Cincinnati	67	84	.444
Philadelphia	64	87	.424
Boston	37	114	.245

Results Sept. 27

Chicago 6, St. Louis 2.
Chicago 5, St. Louis 3.
Boston 6, New York 4.
New York 8, Boston 5.
Only games scheduled.

College Football Results

Akron 19, Findlay 6.
Appalachian 0, Lenoir Rhyne 0.
Ashland 27, Marietta 6.
Auburn 25, Birmingham Southern 7.
Augustana 34, Iowa Wesleyan 12.
Augustana (S. D.) 14, Jamestown 12.
Bemidji T. 20, Winona (Minn.) T. 14.
Bethany 12, Bethel 0.
Bluffton 6, Wittenberg 0.
Bucknell 7, Penn M. C. 0.
Buena Vista 6, Midland 6.
Camperon Aggies 6, Oklahoma Baptist 0.
Cape Girardeau 14, Indiana S. T. 0.
Central Oklahoma T. 9; Tulsa 0.
Dakota Wesleyan 6, Wayne T. 0.
Denison 27, Kenyon 6.
Detroit 43, Central S. T. 0.
Doane 39, Concordia T. 0.
Drake 27, Central 6.
Erskine 18, South Georgia T. 0.
Fort Hays 26, Chadron T. 0.
Geneva 6, Indiana Teachers 0.
G. Washington 12, Emory and Henry 0.
Greeley State 31, Nebraskan Wesleyan 7.
Henderson T. 7, Magnolia A. & M. 2.
Howard Payne 13, Southwest Texas T. 6.
Huron 31, Madison (S. D.) E. N. 0.
Kansas State 12, Duquesne 0.
Kearney (Neb.) T. 13, Kan. Wesleyan 10.
Kentucky 21, Xavier 7.
Kirksville T. 35, Carthage 0.
Manhattan 32, St. Bonaventure 13.
Maryville 26, Hiwasse 6.
Mason City 20, Wartburn 6.
Middle-Tennessee 13, Cumberland 6.
Millsaps 27, Delta Teachers 0.
Milwaukee T. 7, Carroll T. 6.
Mount Union 19, Kent State 0.
Muhlenberg 20, Baltimore 0.
Muskegum 25, Otterbein 6.
North Dakota 45, Luther 0.
N. E. Center, La. State, 31; Monticello A. & M. 0.
N'thwest'n (Okla.) T. 6, C. of Emporia 6.
Oklahoma A. & M. 6, Okla. City 0.
Omaha 29, Ottawa 0.
Ozarks 28, Southwestern of Texas 0.
Pearl River 7, State Teachers (R.) 6.
Plattsville T. 25, Stout 8.
Southwestern (La.) In. 6, S. Austin 0.
Southwestern (Okla) T. 27, Hastings 20.
Spearfish Normal 21, Aberdeen Nor. 6.
Spring Hill 12, Loyola (La.) 6.
St. Ambrose 14, St. Thomas 0.
Superior S. T. 16, MacAlester 0.
Temple 25, Centre 13.
Tennessee Tech. 26, Milligan 7.
Texas A. & M. 25, Sam Houston T. 0.
Texas Tech. 27, Daniel Baker 6.
Tusculum 13, Mars Hill 0.
U. C. L. A. 39, Utah State 0.
Union (Tenn.) 24, Alabama T. 0.
Wahpeton Science 7, Minor T. 7.
Washburn 12, Emporia T. 7.
Washington 24, McKendree 0.
Western Reserve 26, Hillsdale 7.
Western Union 7, Dana 0.
Yankton 19, Springfield (S. D.) S. N. 0.
York 26, McCook 0.

U. S. Dinghy Sailors Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LARCHMONT, L. I., Sept. 28—With only one more race to be sailed this afternoon the United States dinghy sailors were sure of winning the new cup donated by the North American Dinghy Association. In the six races already sailed they had accumulated 37 points to 23 for the British sailors, a lead which cannot be overcome. Due to the wide margin in points after the American sailors had taken three firsts and two thirds in yesterday's contests, it was agreed to cut the series to seven races instead of eight. Clair Farrand and Frank Campbell were the American skippers in the series, while Colin Ratsey and Reginald Bennett were the British skippers.

Atlanta Wins Pennant

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 28 (AP)—Atlanta's Crackers won their first Southern Association pennant since 1925 by defeating New Orleans, 4 to 1, in the deciding game of the Shaughnessy playoff finals here yesterday. The Atlantans will meet Oklahoma City, the Texas League champs, in the annual Dixie Series beginning in Atlanta tomorrow. Atlanta finished first over the regular season, defeated Nashville in the first half of the playoff in three straight games and disposed of the Pelicans in the same way.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Detroit	92	55	.626
New York	88	59	.599
Cleveland	79	70	.530
Boston	77	74	.510
Chicago	71	77	.480
Washington	66	84	.440
St. Louis	64	84	.432
Philadelphia	56	90	.384

Results Sept. 27

All scheduled games postponed.

Veterans Are Being Pressed By Sophomores

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—With a nucleus of four veteran backfield men with two seasons' experience, as well as a strong group of veteran linemen, in spite of the loss of several first-string forwards by graduation, the New York University football team starts the season next Saturday with prospects for a high-class season, the best since Dr. Marvin A. Stevens, the coach, moved over from Yale.

In spite of the experience of the regulars, several of the newcomers from last year's freshmen are making strong bids as relief men, and Dr. Stevens is giving them as much consideration as possible first line men as the season proceeds.

The three weeks' practice at Lake Sebago, before the opening of classes, proved most effective, and with the inauguration of hard scrimmages, beginning with the visit to West Point over the week end, both the first and second teams are now sufficiently seasoned fairly to determine how they will line up against Bates College Oct. 5, at Yankee Stadium.

Captain at Quarterback

Capt. Nathan Machlowitz '36 at quarterback, is the mainspring of the first team, naturally, while Jack Begelman '36, also a veteran of two years' experience; Edward Smith '36, the tallest and heaviest man of the squad, are also sure of backfield positions. Charles Siegel '36, now taking a few days' rest, and Michael Stelmach '37, are the leading candidates for the fourth place, with the latter now having the chief call. Smith will be fullback as the best kicker and chief thrower of forward passes.

Four sophomores are next in order, as the backfield of team B, which has given the first eleven much work to hold them in the recent scrimmages. They are Milton Miller, quarterback; Charles J. O'Connell, former Staten Island schoolboy star, at fullback; George A. Savarese, a rangy and effective linebucker and a fast runner, and Joseph Sivak, from Apollo, Penna., the lightest man on the squad, but very fast.

With the development of forward and lateral passes assuming increasing importance this season, in the eyes of the coach, the selection of ends has become of great importance, and the final selections are still somewhat uncertain. At present, the first-string ends are Richard Hall '36, at left wing, and Stanley J. Sharp '37, on the right, with George M. Hardy '36, one of the stars of last season, ready to step in when his condition warrants. Here also, a sophomore, Howard Dunney '38, is being given consideration on team B, in conjunction with Vincent P. Reis '37, a tall, rangy youth with great reach. Morton B. Sobel '36, a substitute last year, and Maurice Hauser '37, and William Eisenberg '36, also a substitute with varsity experience, as well as a new-coming sophomore who has just joined the squad, Jack Kleiner '38, are the balance of the list.

Two Senior Tackles

Irwin Klein and Perry Geffen, both '36, at left and right tackle, still have the preference for the starting line; but a strong pair of sophomores, George I. Blomquist, and Philip E. Swiadon, are giving them a hard battle, and are being utilized fully as much as the veteran substitutes of last season. With team B scoring on the varsity in recent scrimmages, their chances of frequent use are encouraging. David Moskowitz '37, though without varsity experience, and Alexander R. Bolesh '38, another six-footer, are next in order, with Joseph Milanesi '36, Harold C. Boggiano '36, Aubrey Posey '38, and Carl E. Anderson '38, the balance of the list.

Martin Carlson '36 and Edward H. Morsehauser '37, third-string substitutes last year, are the present choices for guards on the first team, with Carlson, who has been effective in past seasons, at right. Second to Carlson is Andrew Barberi '38, another of the strong Curtis High School team from Staten Island, of two years ago, while George Brown '37, Robert C. Fregosi '36, Leonard W. Greenberg '37, Harry Ostrovsky '37, Michael Bambara '37, Herman Reich '38, and Sidney Wertheimer '38 are the balance of the list.

Robert Hersh '37, from New Rochelle, has supplanted Oscar D. Scarola '36, a substitute last season, as first-string center, with Scarola next in order, playing now on the second team. They have the pivot position pretty much between them, with Rubin Gordon '37, also a letterman last season, next choice. Walter Bush '38, is the remaining candidate.

Over the Net

Would Engage Woman Coach

FOLLOWING on the heels of England's fifth successive defeat in the Wightman Cup series with the United States, much has been said and written in Britain about the advisability of changing from a male coach and manager to a woman leader.

An article which recently appeared in "The Field," a London publication, states "that having a man run the team has theoretically and literally been a failure" and that a woman should be appointed in the future to act as team coach.

Mrs. Lambert Chambers has been named as a logical choice for the position because of her success as captain and player. Mrs. Shepherd Barron, Mrs. L. A. Godfree, Mrs. Marcombe and Mrs. Maragordate also have been mentioned.

Professional Indoor Tennis at Wembley—No less than four Wimbledon champions will appear in the world's men's professional indoor tennis championships, which take place during the first week in October at the Empire Pool, Wembley, Eng. They are Big Bill Tilden, who was champion in 1920, 1921 and 1930, H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., winner in 1932, and the great doubles combination, George M. Lott Jr. and Lester R. Stoefen, champions in 1934.

Others taking part in the international meeting are Daniel Maskell, recent winner of the British professional championship for the eighth year in a row; Hans Nusslein, coach of this year's American Davis Cup team; Robert Hamilton, Martin Plaa, and the Irish stars, Albert and Edmund Burke.

The Wembley court surface is of wood, and it is said to be as true as a championship grass or canvas court.

First Four-Time Champion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

UPPER MONTCLAIR, N. J., Sept. 28—Charlotte Glutting of the Rock Spring Country Club is today enjoying new golfing laurels. By defeating Mrs. Maureen Orcutt Crews in the final round of the women's New Jersey state golf championship tournament at the Upper Montclair Country Club yesterday, she became the first woman ever to win the title four times.

Stothard Stands Out as Britain's 1935 Track Star

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — J. C. Stothard—unbeaten. There you have the name and record of the British athlete who added most to his laurels during the 1935 track and field season just ended. This tall and powerful Scotsman, a student at Cambridge University, is strongly favored to maintain Britain's sequence of post-war victories in the Olympic 800-meter race at Berlin next year. A. G. Hill was successful at Antwerp in 1920, D. G. A. Lowe won at Paris in 1924, as he did at Amsterdam in 1928, and Thomas Hampson—the first man to beat 1m. 50s. for the distance—gained an unforgettable victory at Los Angeles in 1932. Will Stothard follow in this illustrious line? A glance at the summary of his achievements during the past six months shows that the enthusiasts who say, "Yes, sir," have at any rate a solid basis for their optimistic anticipations.

Stothard ran 12 races in top-grade company this year and he set up new records in three of them. Over the three distances to which he gave his attention his best times were 1m. 54.4s. for 800 meters; 1m. 53.3s. for 880 yards and 4m. 15.8s. for the mile. Here, in chronological order, are the details of what he did:

Won the mile in 4m. 23.2s. for Cambridge University versus Oxford at the White City Stadium.

Tied for first place in the half mile in 1m. 55.4s. for Cambridge versus Oxford.

Won the half mile in record time of 1m. 56.5s. at the Universities' Athletic Union championships at the White City.

Won the mile in 4m. 30.2s. for Achilles Club at the British Games at the White City.

Won the mile in the record time of 4m. 15.3s. for Cambridge University vs. Amateur Athletic Association at Cambridge.

Won the half mile in the record time of 1m. 53.6s. in the Scottish national championships at Glasgow.

Won the half mile in 1m. 57.4s. for Great Britain versus Finland at Glasgow.

Won the half mile in 1m. 53.3s. at the British championships at the White City.

Won the mile in 4m. 26.8s. for Oxford-Cambridge versus Harvard-Yale at the White City.

Won the half mile in 1m. 57.4s for Great Britain versus France at the White City.

Won the 800 meters in 1m. 54.4s for Great Britain versus Germany at Munich.

Won the 800 meters in 1m. 56s. at the International Universities Games at Budapest.

J. E. Lovelock, the celebrated New Zealand miler, formerly at Oxford and now qualified to represent London University, did not have a particularly successful season, though he was more in the public eye than any other British amateur runner has ever been when he went out to the United States to contest "the mile of the century" with America's cracks at Princeton. He won there a race which was a disappointment to those who expected something prodigiously fast, but soon after his return to England he was beaten in the final of the national mile championship by a young member of the Blackheath Harriers, S. C. Wooderson. Any notion that this result was a fluke was dispelled three weeks later when Wooderson beat Lovelock in a special race at Glasgow.

The latter stages of the 1935 season saw the ranks of the world's really fast milers augmented by the arrival of a Scotsman named Robert Graham, of the Maryhill Harriers. This man leaped unexpectedly into prominence by equaling Lovelock's British record of 4m. 12s. and he followed up that achievement by beating the redoubtable A. V. Reeve in a special international match promoted in aid of King George's Jubilee Fund. Reeve, by the way, had a good summer as a miler and a three miler. His best performance over the shorter distance was to beat Volmari Iso Hollo, the Olympic steeplechase champion, in the Finnish-British meet, while his best "three" was that which gave him a national championship.

And Quarter Milers

From an array of ten quarter milers who have been consistently beating 50s. I am disposed to pick out for special mention William Roberts and A. G. K. Brown. Roberts, of the Salford Athletic Club, won the 440-yard championship in 49s. and Brown, a Cambridge University Blue, won a grand race in 48.6s. for the combined Oxford-Cambridge team against Harvard and Yale.

The splendid showing of these men led to much interested speculation as to what would happen to G. L. Rampling's British record of 48s. if the pair were to meet. The question was never settled, for the simple reason that on the only occasion when they raced against one another they were both representing Britain in the 400 meters against Germany at Munich. Roberts hit the tape first and his time, 47.8s., knocked one tenth of a second off the German record for the distance. Brown's time was 48.4s.

Prominent among the British track and field heroes of 1935 stands D. O. Finlay of the Royal Air Force, the fastest 120-yard hurdler on this side of the Atlantic. Since he took third place in the final of the Olympic 110 meters hurdles at Los Angeles in 1932, Finlay has been beaten only twice—by A. G. Pilbrow in an indoor race over 70 yards, and by the same man outdoors at Oxford in the early part of the season. Finlay returned 15s. precisely while winning the 120 yards championship for the fourth year in succession, and he has more than once credited himself with 14.8s. So he certainly ranks still as a British Olympic "hope" of the highest order. The same description may be applied, too, to A. V. Sweeney, the pick of the sprinters.

Britain contested three international matches this year and, owing to the traditional weakness in field events, lost two of them—by 70 points to 78 against Finland at Glasgow and by 61 to 75 against Germany at Munich. On the other side of the ledger, France was defeated at the White City by 64 points to 56.

In regard to the field events one can say that there are at least faint signs of improvement, due to the increased attention given to this branch of athletics by the Amateur Athletic Association, which now organizes an annual summer school of instruction at Loughborough. But the general standard is still deplorably low and its poorness is emphasized from time to time by the brilliant performances of visitors. The magnificent pole-vaulting of Keith Brown, United States of America, this year, for example, quite transcended anything of the kind seen in Britain before.

Women athletes have been exceedingly active in Britain in 1935 and the presence of new talent among them is testified to by the fact that, in their annual championships, only three of the eleven senior titles were retained by the holders. The stars of the meeting, however, were those well-known runners, Miss Eileen Hiscock and Miss Nellie Halstead, both of whom were members of the British Olympic team at Los Angeles. Miss Hiscock won both the 100 and 200 meters dashes—in a heat of the shorter race she altered the British record, held by herself, from 12.2s. to 11.9s.—and Miss Halstead, seeking fresh worlds to conquer, entered for the 800 meters and won in the British record time of 2m. 15.6s. Miss Halstead has now won all the English women's running championships from 100 meters to 800 meters and the national cross-country title as well. Here follows a summary of results in the chief track and field competitions of 1935:

Great Britain-Finland ..... Finland 78 points to 70
Great Britain-France, Great Britain, 64-56
Oxford and Cambridge-Harvard and Yale ..... Tie, six events each
International inter-club (British Games) ..... Achilles Club
Champion of year (Harvey Memorial Cup) ..... Harald Andersson, Sweden
Best British championship competitor ..... S. R. West, Polytechnic Harriers
Woman champion of year (Lord Hawke Cup) ..... Miss Eileen Hiscock, London Olympiades A. C.
Oxford-Cambridge Cambridge, 7 events to 4
Universities Athletic Union ..... Cambridge Alverstone
Universities Athletic Union, women ..... Leeds
Christie Cup (Northern Universities) ..... Manchester
Public Schools SchuleSchloss, Salem, Ger.
Inter-county ..... Middlesex and Surrey, tied
Inter-club (Kinnaird Trophy) ..... Achilles
Inter-Military Colleges ..... Sandhurst
London-Brighton, relay, inter-club ..... Belgrave Harriers
Marathon A. J. Norris, Polytechnic Harriers
Northern Marathon ..... Harold Wood, Makerfield Harriers
Southern Marathon ..... A. J. Norris, Polytechnic Harriers
Midland Marathon ..... W. A. Evans, West Bromwich Harriers
London-Brighton walk, team ..... Surrey W. C.
London-Brighton walk, individual ..... H. H. Whitlock, Metropolitan W. C.
Road Walking Association's 20 miles, team ..... Surrey W. C.
Road Walking Association's 20 miles, individual ..... J. Medlicott, Birmingham W. C.
Road Walking Association's 10 miles, team ..... Surrey W. C.
Road Walking Association's 10 miles, individual ..... V. W. Stone, Polytechnic Harriers

Sporting Around the Hub

Lesley Cup Matches on Cape Cod This Week End

OYSTER HARBORS CLUB at Osterville on Cape Cod will be the scene this week end of the Lesley Cup golf matches between eastern Canada, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts teams. A banquet will be held at the club tonight, with Charles E. Mason, president of the Massachusetts Golf Association, presiding.

The eastern Canadian players arrived yesterday, playing with members of the Oyster Harbors Club to familiarize themselves with the perfectly conditioned layout. The Canadian team includes E. C. Gould, president of the Royal Canadian Golf Association; Phil Farley, Ontario champion; Jock Nash, Hugh Jacques, Quebec champion; Watson Yuille, Colin Rankin, Frank Logan, Bob Holtham, Jeff Turpin, Bill Taylor and John Lewis.

Massachusetts will be represented by Capt. W. O. (Bill) Blaney, Francis Ouimet, Joe Lynch, John Nies, Joseph Batchelder, Wilfred Crossley, Mel Heath, Fred Wright and Mel Merritt.

Sub-Par Golf at Charles River—After shooting for honors in the annual Charles River Country Club women's four-ball golf tournament for several years without success, Rosamond Vahey of Vesper and Mrs. Henri F. Prunaret Jr. of the home club yesterday shot brilliant sub-par golf to win the 1935 final from Deborah Verry of Tatnuck, Worcester, and Mrs. Harriett Ellison Ferris of Brae Burn, 3 and 2. The Vahey-Prunaret pair were two under par when the match ended.

Twice Miss Vahey and Mrs. Prunaret have lost in the Charles River final and once they lost in a semifinal match. This year, Mrs. Prunaret was delayed at home when the qualifying round started on Monday. Miss Vahey carried on alone, tying for the last qualifying position with an 88. Mrs. Prunaret arrived in time for the playoff, but it was Miss Vahey's ball which kept them in the qualifying round.

Golf Chairman Wins Leg on Trophy—William L. McDonald, chairman of the committee in charge of the seventh annual golf tournament of the Boston advertising men, played with 87 other ad golfers and won a leg on the major prize of the day—the Advertising Men's Bowl. McDonald covered the Woodland Golf Club course in 85 strokes. His handicap gave him a net of 61, which took the trophy from the large field.

Gross honors of the day went to Joe Fay of Woodland, who turned in a 78 to beat out Elburt Duncan, former Harvard player, and George Finlay by a single stroke.

No less than 50 gross and net prizes were awarded to golfers in three classes. The tourney was sponsored by the Advertising Club of Boston, the Crosscup Pishon Post, A. L.; the Lantern Club and the American Association of Advertising Agencies.

Weston Course Record Goes—Arthur Johnson, professional at the Weston Golf Club, yesterday equaled the amateur mark of 67 for the course. The low score also bettered the professional record Johnson had held with Teddy Gow. Norman Perry holds the amateur record. Johnson went out in 34 and home in 33 while playing in a foursome with B. E. Benson, George Flanagan, Amateur pro, and J. F. Horan. Johnson's score would have been lower had he not three-putted the first, fifth and eighth greens.

Western Massachusetts Golf—Stan Parzich, Stoney Hill professional, and Tony Guimelli of Pawtucket, R. I., were tied at the end of 36 holes yesterday for the western Massachusetts open golf championship at Springfield. Parzich won the first extra hole and the match with a birdie 3 when Guimelli scored a par 4.

Boston Park League Football—Football games for boys more than 18 years of age in the Boston Park League are scheduled to open tomorrow on 18 playgrounds, with doubleheaders slated on 14 of the gridirons. William M. Mullen is general supervisor of the program.

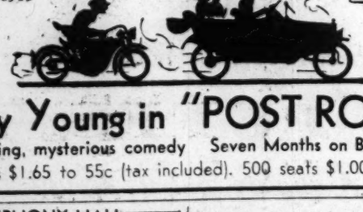
Season Closes Tomorrow—The major league baseball season closes tomorrow, and the final local games will bring together the Braves and New York Giants in a doubleheader, the first game starting at 1:30 o'clock.

Here and There—Unless something unusual happens, Dartmouth will take Norwich into camp on the Hanover (N. H.) gridiron this afternoon . . . The individual skeet shooting championship of the New England states was scheduled to be decided at Andover, Mass., today . . . Dartmouth's championship baseball nine was scheduled to play the second game of its fall series with a selected team at Woodsville, N. H., today . . . A squad of 37 Northeastern University varsity football players left Boston early this morning for Storrs, Conn., where the Huskies meet the Connecticut State College eleven this afternoon . . . University of Maine was scheduled to open its football season today with the Rhode Island Rams at Orono, Maine . . . Lowell Tech, with five sophomores in the starting lineup, went up to Durahm, N. H., today to meet the University of New Hampshire footballers . . . The Brooklyn Dodgers, 30 strong, invaded the Hub last night and put up at the Hotel Lenox . . . The Dodgers will meet the Boston Redskins in a National Professional Football League game tomorrow at Fenway Park . . . An added feature of the professional football opening will be an exhibition drill by the Marlboro Post, American Legion, Drum Corps, national champions.

Amusements

BOSTON

BOSTON OPERA HOUSE Huntington Ave. Phone HANcock 4520
POSITIVELY OPENING THURS. EVE. OCT. 3 For 2½ Weeks Only Mats. Wed. and Sat.
GOOD SEATS FOR ALL 20 PERFORMANCES ON SALE AT THE BOX OFFICE NOW
Downtown Box Office Plymouth Theatre
MAX GORDON presents the * * * * musical play Conceived and directed by HASSARD SHORT
"The Great Waltz"
Direct from Two Seasons' Phenomenal Run at the Center Theatre, Radio City in Rockefeller Center, N. Y.
MUSIC BY JOHANN STRAUSS, SR. AND JR.
BOOK BY MOSS HART DANCES BY ALBERTINA RASCH
Prices: Evgs., 55c to $3.30. Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20 (Tax included)

COPLEY Theatre CIR cle 6919 NOW PLAYING Eve. 8:40 Wed.-Sat. Mat. 2:40

Mary Young in "POST ROAD"
Laughing, mysterious comedy Seven Months on Broadway
Tickets $1.65 to 55c (tax included). 500 seats $1.00 or less

SYMPHONY HALL
24 Fri. Aft.—24 Sat. Eve.
BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA
Dr. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
SEASON TICKETS NOW ON SALE AT BOX OFFICE
SUN. AFT., OCT. 13, AT 3:30
KREISLER

SHUBERT —Tonight at 8:15— —MAT. TODAY—
MARY BOLAND
IN THE NEW MUSICAL COMEDY HIT
"JUBILEE"
A Company of More Than 100, Including JUNE KNIGHT and MELVILLE COOPER
Prices, Nights, 55c to $3.30. Wed. and Sat. Mats., 55c to $2.75. Tax. Incl.

LOWELL INSTITUTE
Free Public Lectures
Information and announcements of Free Public Lectures, Free Evening School, for Teachers, Collegiate Courses, etc., with instructions for securing tickets, may be had by sending to the Curator, 491 BOYLSTON ST., BOSTON, an addressed stamped envelope.
A. LAWRENCE LOWELL, Trustee

Where to Dine

BOSTON
CAFE de PARIS
TWO UNUSUAL RESTAURANTS
165 Massachusetts Ave. (Nr. Boylston), Boston
299 Harvard St., Coolidge Corner, Brookline
Excellent Food—Generous Servings
Regular Luncheons 40c-45c-65c
Regular Dinners 45c-55c-75c
Sundays and Holidays, 12 Noon to 10 P. M., 55c-65c-75c

GEORGIAN CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Av

You Went Too Soon

IT IS now, in September, that we of New England really come into our own. About this month, this bridge between green summer and painted fall, there is a benign intimacy; we have a sense of home-coming, of drawing the circle a bit smaller, a bit tighter. With the opening days, the summer tide rose to its height. Swiftly the final flood came, and as swiftly it went. For with that first week the exodus began and ended.

One sees it, somehow, in terms of a description in Thomas Hardy's *The Dynasts*. Under the golden September sun, New England lies like a green cloak carelessly flung down. The crumpled folds of mountains, showing the gray of granite where rain and wind have wrought, dwindle and smooth as they spill toward the pale blue of the sea. The fringe of yellow sand fades northward into brown ledges and scattered islands and the fogs of Fundy, vanishes southward beyond the hooked arm of the Cape and Nantucket and the Vineyard, like quiet clouds low on the horizon. Over the green folds, looping about scattered lakes, lost in white towns and then emerging, run the roads, an overlay of summer spiderweb. West and south they run, and they are dark with cars. West and south they crawl, like ants in line, toward the low haze that is New York, over the blue ribbon at Albany, past the ruffled silver of Champlain. The lines dwindle and thin, and the scene is quiet.

♪ ♪ ♪

SO THEY WENT, the summer folks. It was great fun seeing them, and we are the wiser and the better for it. For we have been in touch with Ohio and with Pennsylvania, with Chicago and with Kansas; we have that sense, coming with each summer, of being part of a larger whole. That we need, for in this older section of the country we tend, sometimes, toward a provincial pride, an avuncular superiority. Only a few years ago—in 1814, to be exact—an editorial writer in a Boston paper could state, in all seriousness, that "The God of nature, in his infinite goodness, has made the people of New-England to excel every other people that ever existed in the world," and something of that we still believe. And to be brought in touch, each summer, with the rest of the family is good for us.

So now, taking the extra leaves out of the dining-room table, and dusting the spare rooms, and replacing the broken pane in a barn window—and remembering the small boy from Indianapolis who poked an awkward elbow through it—we of New England smile over the summer. We work putty about the pane as we sit in the sun in the great barn door; we smooth it with a practiced flick of the putty knife, and draw the sash with white paint; the sun is warm and there seems a great quietness over the land. Sort of lonely, but sort of good. So we think as we go about our work of patching up the bare places under the maples, scuffed by active feet from Illinois and New Jersey, of painting and scrubbing our over-night camps, of boarding up cottages on lakes and beaches. And as we putter about we chuckle, now and then, at you, the summer folks.

♪ ♪ ♪

FOR, YOU SEE, you went too soon. It is summer still in Jaalam, in New England, a deeper and a greener summer than you knew. Still the locust drones at mid-day, and the cricket still chants, in a slower and more drowsy note, through the long, quiet nights. The days shorten, it is true, and now after supper there is scarce time for a walk to the farther end of the garden, stooping to finger ripening melons, to gather McIntosh drops in the long orchard grass, before the red sun goes down beyond the thick maple green. And the nights are cooler; already there have been frosts in the cranberry bogs, a faint white patina over the green as we go out to early morning chores. But it is summer still, and the best of it. You went too soon, and you have missed it.

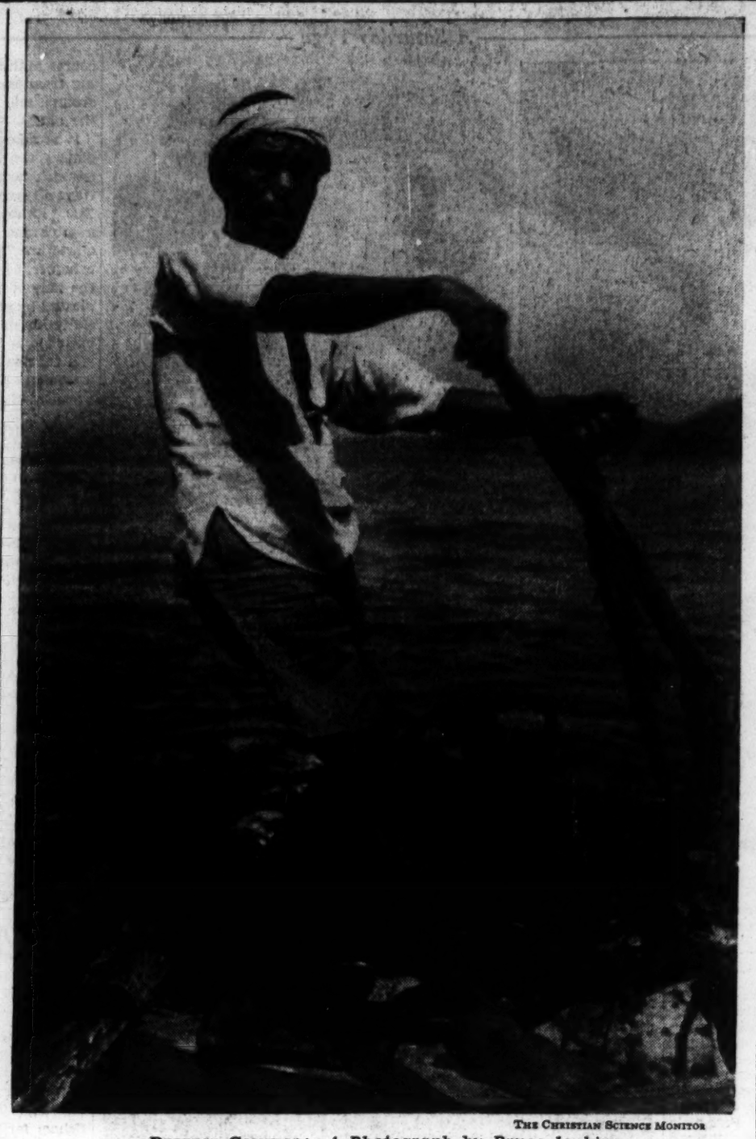
Now when the sun shoulders up into the cloudless blue, and the heavy dew lies like a silver sheet over the lawn, there is almost a quiet holiday aspect over Jaalam. Here is yet another day of summer. There is as yet no hint of color in our woods; still the dark, full green lingers, and the noon-day shadows are rich and welcome. That flaring of color will come soon, we know; already our fields are brave with goldenrod, and a few forehanded sumacs flutter reddened leaves in the September winds. And these winds are sweeter even than the July winds across upland pastures and green salt marshes. There is a fullness, a ripeness, a distilled richness about them. In this September of ours there is more than a hint of capricious April, for there are sudden showers, and the veering wind blows now cool and brisk, now warm and sultry. But April brings the scent of turned earth and promise, September the fulfillment of ripeness. In the morning, as the slow drift rolls back the curtain of mist from lakes and lowlands, lifting it slowly to show now the spires and mounded treetops, now the hillside mowings, and at last the high wooded crests, there is a scent of wood smoke through all our sheltered valleys. Through the day the winds smell now of apples ripening and reddening, and now of cornfields being reaped and siloed, and now of woodland and of marsh grasses steeping in the yellow sunlight. And in the evening, as the winds sleep, in gardens there spring up the yellow and red blossoms of bonfires, for now in thrifty New England, even while summer ripens to perfection, is the time for tidying this year's garden and preparing for the next. Children laugh and shout about the blossoms, vanish in the early dusk, swoop running and calling through the glow. The tall, gray columns build up their pillars, and the smoke mushrooms and spreads to a warm cloak over the quiet towns.

♪ ♪ ♪

IT IS A quieter, a homelier New England, this of September, than the one that you summer folks remember. Chipmunks and squirrels have moved back to the camps clustered about the lakes, and the calm sweeps are broken only by the occasional lazy rising of a fish, the V spreading from a cruising muskrat's progress as, head and tail in air, he munches and browses in the shallows. Now the small harbors and inlets are bare of their summer argosies; Kennebunkport has shrunken and Chatham is under furled sail, with the sea wind ruffling the late roses and running lightfooted over unmarked sands. Bethlehem drowses as the first crisp leaves rustle underfoot, and at Wells the long, whispering lines of foam lip unheard save by the wheeling clouds of sandpeeps. Through this long afternoon of summer voices are louder, for there is more room now for them. Here, in the warm sun at the barn door, I know that Sam and Lee's boy, Junius, are loading squash in the lower field, touched the other night by an early frost. I hear the thump on the cart bottom, hear the eager young voice and the drawling voice of Sam alternate. From the warm valley of Jaalam Town there is a rhythmic hammering; I know that it is Jack Driscoll, who was on traffic duty all summer, now shingling Joe Weathern's barn. And now, in the shortened twilight and into the darkness, comes the sweet note of hounds belling through the woods beyond the lake. They swing low toward the marsh, turn and retrace their course under the tall pines; they lose the scent and find it, and their baying dwindles to a faint undertone of the cricket song as they swing over the hill toward Guinea Meadow and the thickets by the old quarry.

You see why we chuckle as we putter about in these benign and spacious days. Ruled by the calendar, you summer folks have fled and have left the best of summer for us. Since your out-of-state cars have gone, there is a chance to linger and gossip at the garage, and to hear what men from Missouri and Kentucky told Ote Bassett; you can park, these days, at the post-office without waiting for the car from Virginia to back out. Over the crumpled green cloak that is New England the spiderweb of roads is still busy, but now the ant lines thicken toward the fairs, toward Lewiston and Barnstable, White River and Springfield. There is the smell of popcorn in the air as we visit in neighborly fashion among ourselves. It's been a good summer—in fact, it still is. But you should have stayed for this best of it. Next year, perhaps?

DANIEL CHASE



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PERFECT CONTROL: *A Photograph by Bruce Jenkins*

THIS bronzed and weather-beaten boatman of the little port of Obama, in Kyushu, one of the southern islands of Japan, earns his living by ferrying passengers and goods to and from the little coastwise steamers that enter the harbor.

These little ports of Japan combine the old and the new. Down a steep hillside run narrow cobbled streets, closely lined with wooden houses and tiny shops and busy with men and women clicking along on "geta," or high wooden clogs of Japan; some of the men are in Western dress, but nearly everyone is wearing kimonos in sober shades of brown and tan, black and gray. Only the children are gay in a flowery riot of blues, greens, yellows, and reds.

Whereas, at the foot of the hill may come a modern railroad station, hotel, and post-office, and then the tumbled quays piled with fish, oranges and lumber, where the coolies labor at loading and unloading, barefooted, or wearing straw sandals over their queer two-toed black cotton stockings. They are dressed in shorts and blue cotton coats with the bold, artistic trade-marks of their employers on the backs, and with blue and white cotton towels tied around their heads.

The harbor is filled with the movements of many boats; and, out to sea, the square-sailed sampans of the fishing fleet look like a Japanese print come to life.

Our friend's boat is a sampan—the boat universally used in Japan and China for carrying passengers and small goods about the rivers and harbors. He works it by the bent scull at the rear, throwing the whole weight of his body from one foot to the other. When this photograph was taken, his arms were going like pistons, holding the boat against the wind, which was trying to blow it away from the wharf. What strength those arms express! And how much rhythm there is in the whole picture.

This photograph has been exhibited in America, Australia, Ceylon, and Yugoslavia; and at "A Century of Progress" Exhibition, where, in 1933, it was selected for permanent exhibition by the Museum of Science and Industry in Chicago.

Not by Bread Only

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS just as true today as when stated centuries ago, that "man doth not live by bread only, but by every word that proceedeth out of the mouth of the Lord" (Deuteronomy 8:3). Everyone needs the life-giving Word of God, whether he acknowledges it or not. The prophet Amos, in forecasting the dire afflictions which would befall his people as a result of their disobedience, mentioned as one of them a famine in the land, "not a famine of bread, nor a thirst for water, but of hearing the words of the Lord" (Amos 8:11). It could not be said that any such condition literally exists today, for never was there a time in the history of the world when the Word of God was more accessible to mankind than in the present age. Today there are unlimited opportunities for the honest seeker to learn the truth about God, man, and the universe.

During a troublous period in his country's history, John Milton referred to the spiritual barrenness of the religious teachers of the time, saying, "The hungry sheep look up, and are not fed." Today there is an abundance of spiritual food provided for all who are hungering and thirsting for the truth which guides and sustains and heals. There may be occasions in our experience when, through false belief or a false sense of responsibility, we place ourselves in a famished, poverty-stricken condition by not using the opportunities for enlightenment which are presented to us. This may be the result of allowing the cares of the world to press too heavily upon us, or of allowing its so-called pleasures to usurp our attention. In "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 341), referring to the parable of "the ten virgins," Mrs. Eddy writes, "We learn from this parable that neither the cares of this world nor the so-called pleasures or pains of material sense are adequate to plead for the neglect of spiritual light, that must be tended to keep aglow the flame of devotion whereby to enter into the joy of divine Science demonstrated."

To those who are unacquainted with Christian Science, it may seem presumptuous for its students to claim that through its teachings they are becoming more familiar with the Word of God, and that through its light they are entering into new paths of harmony, health, and happiness, into richer and more abundant living. But this is better understood when it is seen that the Word of God proclaims the spiritual facts about God and man, and that through the understanding and demonstration of these spiritual facts men realize their heritage of spiritual dominion. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 410) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "'This is life eternal,' says Jesus,—*is*, not *shall be;* and then he defines everlasting life as a present knowledge of his Father and of himself,—the knowledge of Love, Truth, and Life. 'This is life eternal, that they might know Thee, the only true God, and Jesus Christ, whom Thou hast sent.'"

Christian Science proves that the true knowledge of God as Life, Truth, and Love is life-giving, and that it is demonstrable now. All through the Bible there are accounts of those who have in some degree possessed this knowledge of God, and who have proved that such knowledge solves human problems and brings peace and happiness to those who find and use it. In Hebrews (4:12) we are told that "the word of God is quick, and powerful, and sharper than any twoedged sword, piercing even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit, and of the joints and marrow, and is a discerner of the thoughts and intents of the heart."

In her Message to The Mother Church for 1902 (p. 18) Mrs. Eddy gives an interesting account of how she named the textbook of Christian Science. She related that for some time she "waited on God to suggest a name for the book," and the title "Science and Health" came to her "in the silence of night." Mankind in general has believed that salvation pertains only to moral and spiritual salvation, and has failed to understand that a full salvation, according to our Master's teaching, must include salvation from all evil, from sin, disease, and death. Christ Jesus said (John 10:10), "I am come that they might have life, and that they might have it more abundantly."

It was with the Word of God, the truth about God and man, that Christ Jesus and the apostles healed the sick and the sinning and raised the dead; and when understood this truth is proved to have the same power today. Jesus taught and practiced the Science of Christ, and this Science is available now for all who are willing to devote time and energy towards gaining the spiritual understanding of its rules and practices.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

I Saw a Sand Dune

I SAW a sand dune far away
From any shore or beach,
And knew it once was wet with spray
Within the sea's wide reach.

I saw blue lupines grow on sand
The sea could reach no more,
And knew that once they grew on land
Beside an ocean's shore.

I saw the beach plum in wild flower
Far from its ocean home,
And knew that once in spring-time hour
It laved the beach like foam.

I saw the pitch pines stand together
On dunes far from the sea,
And knew they once in winter weather
Heard gulls cry solemnly.

ELSA REHMANN

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
(The Mother Church)
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston. Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday School at 10:45 A. M. Subject of Lesson-Sermon:
"REALITY"
Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, is published in the following editions:—

Library Edition, cloth..... $3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper..... 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Students' Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black or blue morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Progress Edition, pocket, with index to marginal headings, autumn brown morocco, leather lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins..... 6.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper 11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols 12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition cloth $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition cloth $3.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to
HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agents
One Norway St. Boston U. S. A.

In Quest of Alaskan Treasures

AS THE train for Manchester slipped out of Ely station, a porter was freeing homer pigeons from wicker crates. With a joyous clattering of wings the birds tumbled in white clouds above the grey platform, hovered a moment, then soared exultantly into the blue of the May morning beyond the Cathedral tower.

Under its majestic shadow my last night in England was spent, for I, too, was bound for the blue. First, the spacious blue of Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, then the rich cobalt of Alaskan midnights, when the summer sun circles the horizon all night long and the mountains veil themselves in indescribable shades of sapphire that drive an artist in ecstasy to his colour-box. Last of all, the firm blue of ice. For my ultimate destination was the Arctic Ocean, right at the top of the map beyond the Bering Strait; and my task (if one could call it so) was to gather Alaska's wild flowers for the Royal Herbarium of Kew. No wonder the rain which began to fall as I approached Manchester was unable to damp my spirits.

A pretty Persian lady was my companion in the restaurant car.

"You are the first person I have ever met," she remarked, "who has lived amongst Eskimos."

"And you are the first Persian I have ever met!"

"So!" Her turquoise eyes met mine, gay with the fun that banishes all blues.

"Good-bye, Eskimo!"

"Au revoir, Persia!"

The mists of Manchester swallowed up my first flower. . . .

Our boat was a cargo vessel, bound through the Panama Canal for Los Angeles, San Francisco, Victoria, and Vancouver. She also carried seven passengers. . . .

Only the Botanist would pursue the journey to its end at Vancouver, and alighting there, take ship up the "Inside Passage" to Skagway in Alaska, cross the White Pass (the old bitter Klondike trail of '98) luxuriously on one of the few fragments of railroad in Alaska; take ship again at Whitehorse on the Yukon River for Dawson City and the Klondike's wealth of floral gold, and from Klondike travel onwards down the mighty Yukon to Nome, on Bering Sea opposite Siberia.

From Nome, trusting in Providence (for on this section of the journey American Express Companies and tourist itineraries no longer functioned), she proposed to sail round the top of the North American continent past Point Barrow to Herschel Island. Thence, after wintering in the "friendly Arctic," to reach home again some time the following year by way of Canada's second vast waterway, the Mackenzie River, rich in specimens of floral wealth for Kew, and Eskimo curios for the Museum of Ethnology at Cambridge, which had supplied her with some funds for their purchase.

It was a comprehensive itinerary. Perhaps its author ought to have felt daunted as she sat in her cabin on that first wet evening. The cabin, stacked with her luggage (for a winter in the Arctic unfortunately necessitated somewhat bulky travelling), would be a haven of refuge for five weeks. Her eyes shone thoughtfully as they rested upon the canvas sack containing the boards and pressing paper just dispatched to her from Kew. She was seeing in her mind's eye, not the wet docks of Manchester, but the sunlit spruce forests of Alaska carpeted with golden potentilla, blue lupin, purple columbine; the Arctic tundra radiant with magenta phlox, fragile shellpink claytonia and the wood-nymph Dryas.—ISOBEL WYLIE HUTCHISON, in "North to the Rime-Ringed Sun." (London: Blackie & Son.)

How Tolstoy Made a Skating Rink

WHEN I grew older, my favorite spot in the winter was the skating yard. Father used to take part in the activities there. A small space in the courtyard and a wooden mound had to be cleared of snow. The hundreds of barrels of water were poured on to obtain a smooth, icy surface. It was seldom that anybody was hired for this work. We all helped in it. Some mornings, as the yardman opened the outside shutters and I looked out of the window, I saw father pulling a little sled with a barrel full of water to the skating yard. His beard was covered with solid frost, his face was red, thick steam was rising from his mouth. Quietly, without haste, he pulled the sled to the proper place, lifted and overturned the barrel. The water quickly spread over the surface, father adroitly sprang aside, replaced the barrel on the sled and pulled it back again.

The well was in the interior of the garden. A small shelter was built over the primitive hand pump. When water was pumped, the whole little structure creaked and swayed. Father carried water for the kitchen every day. He harnassed himself to the sled, brought the barrel to the well, turned about and pumped. The barrel was heavy, and he pulled it with difficulty on the narrow winding path. The sled often slipped sideways on the turns, father pressed hard on the frozen rope across his chest, the sled righted again, and some of the transparent, bluish water leaped out of the barrel upon the snow.

Father yearned for motion—for the physical work to which he became so accustomed while in the country. There he always managed to have enough of it—sawing wood, working in the fields, walking a great deal. He disliked city life.—From "The Tragedy of Tolstoy," by COUNTESS ALEXANDRA TOLSTOY. (New Haven: Yale University Press.)

Niet bij Brood alleen

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

DAT „de mensch niet alleen van het brood leeft, maar dat de mensch leeft van alles dat uit des Heeren mond uitgaat" (Deuteronomium 8:3) is heden ten dage evenzoo waar als toen dit, eeuwen geleden, gezegd werd. Een ieder heeft het leven-gevende Woord Gods noodig, hetzij hij het al of niet beseft. Toen de profeet Amos de zware beproevingen voorzegde, welke over het volk komen zouden als gevolg van hun ongehoorzaamheid, noemde hij als een dezer een honger in het land „niet eenen honger naar brood, noch dorst naar water, maar om te hooren de woorden des Heeren." (Amos 8:11). In letterlijke zin kan niet gezegd worden, dat een toestand als deze heden bestaat, want in de wereldgeschiedenis is er geen tijd geweest, waarin het Woord Gods meer bereikbaar was voor de menschheid dan in onze tijd het geval is. Heden is er voor de eerlijke zoeker gelegenheid te over om de waarheid te leeren kennen omtrent God, omtrent den mensch en het heelal.

In een tijd van beroering in de geschiedenis van zijn vaderland, heeft John Milton op de geestelijke onvruchtbaarheid van de godsdienstige leiders in die dagen gewezen met de woorden: „de hongerende schapen zien opwaarts en vinden geen voedsel." Heden is een overvloed van geestelijk voedsel bereid voor allen die hongerende en dorstende zijn naar de waarheid, welke leiding, sterkte en genezing brengt. Er kunnen zich in onze ervaring oogenblikken voordoen, waarin wij onszelf, door een foutieve geloofwijze of door een verkeerd begrip van verantwoordelijkheid, tot een toestand van honger en armoede brengen, doordat wij de mogelijkheden niet benutten, welke ons geboden worden om meer licht te verkrijgen. De oorzaak hiervan kan zijn, dat wij ons door wereldsche zorgen te zwaar laten drukken, of dat wereldsche genoegens onze aandacht gevangen houden. In *Miscellaneous Writings* (blz. 341) schrijft Mrs. Eddy, wijzend op de gelijkenis van „de tien maagden": „Wij leeren uit deze gelijkenis, dat noch de zorgen dezer wereld, noch de zoogenaamde genoegens en smarten van de stoffelijke zin, een afdoende reden zijn om het geestelijk licht te verwaarloozen, dat verzorgd moet worden om het vuur van aanbidding brandende te houden, waardoor wij in kunnen gaan tot de vreugden van de demonstreering der Goddelijke Wetenschap."

Degenen die Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap) niet kennen, zullen het mogelijk overdreven vinden dat zij, die deze Wetenschap bestudeeren, zeggen, dat zij door deze leer het Woord Gods beter zijn gaan verstaan, en door dit licht nieuwe wegen tot harmonie, welzijn en geluk en een rijker en voller leven hebben gevonden. Dit wordt beter begrepen, wanneer ingezien wordt dat het Woord Gods de geestelijke waarheden omtrent God en den mensch openbaart en dat de mensch, door deze geestelijke waarheden te verstaan en te beleven, zijn erfdeel van geestelijke heerschappij verwezenlijkt. In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (blz. 410) schrijft Mary Baker Eddy: „'Dit is het eeuwige leven', zegt Jezus,—*is*, niet *zal zijn;* en dan omschrijft hij het eeuwige leven als een in het heden kennen van zijn Vader en van hemzelf,—het kennen van Liefde, Waarheid en Leven. 'Dit is het eeuwige leven dat zij U kennen den eenigen, waarachtigen God, en Jezus Christus dien gij gezonden hebt.'"

Christian Science toont aan, dat God waarlijk te kennen als Leven, Waarheid en Liefde het ware leven is en dat deze kennis op ditzelfde oogenblik bewijsbaar is. In de Bijbel lezen wij telkens weer van menschen die deze kennis Gods in zekere mate bezaten en die bewezen hebben dat deze kennis de menschelijke problemen vermag op te lossen en vrede en geluk zal schenken aan degenen die haar vinden en benutten. In Hebreërs (4:12) wordt ons gezegd dat „Het woord Gods is levend en krachtig, en scherpsnijdender dan eenig tweesnijdend zwaard, en gaat door tot verdeeling der ziel en des geestes, en der samenvoegselen en des mergs, en is een oordeeler der gedachten en der overleggingen des harten."

In haar *Message to The Mother Church for 1902* (blz. 15) geeft Mrs. Eddy een belangwekkende beschrijving van de wijze waarop zij de naam gevonden heeft voor het leerboek van Christian Science. Zij verhaalt dat zij gedurende eenige tijd „God had gevraagd haar de naam van het boek aan te geven," en dat de titel *Science and Health* in „de stilte van de nacht" tot haar was gekomen. De menschheid heeft algemeen geloofd dat verlossing alleen zedelijke en geestelijke verlossing insluit en heeft niet begrepen, dat volgens de leer van den Meester een volkomen verlossing de verlossing moet omvatten van alle kwaad, dus van zonde, van krankheid en de dood. Christus Jezus heeft gezegd (Joh 10:10): „Ik ben gekomen opdat zij het leven hebben en overvloed hebben."

Met het Woord Gods, de waarheid omtrent God en den mensch, hebben Christus Jezus en de apostelen kranken en zondaren genezen en dooden opgewekt, en wanneer deze waarheid verstaan wordt, bevinden wij, dat zij ook nog heden dieselfde macht bezit. Jezus heeft ons de Wetenschap van den Christus geleerd en deze in toepassing gebracht, en deze Wetenschap is heden bereikbaar voor een ieder, die tijd en krachten er aan wil geven om de regels en de toepassing dezer Wetenschap geestelijk te leeren verstaan.

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande Christian Science literatuur (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot zelf Uitgeversgenootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, U. S. A.).

Late September Hollyhocks

THEY should be cut—
The garden looks unkempt
With coarse brown seeded stalks blown all awry.
Yet here and there a flower blooms atop
A ladder-stem: pale green, a brilliant rose,
Soft pink, bright yellow, one a silver white;
Outwitting frosty nights and William's knife.
For who could cut them now? They waited long
To show their lovely petals. When we praised
This bed of streaming colors, they were small
Green flower-pebbles.

Now the waiting stalks,
Impatient to have every seed-cup filled,
Push to the season's harvest. But these last
Will not give place until the topmost bud
Has blossomed into beauty; the design
Must be complete according to the plan.

My heart salutes you, happy hollyhocks,
Atop the faded stems; not missing praise.

RUTH D. SMITH

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
BOSTON, MASS.

Member of the Associated Press

The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:
One year ..... $9.00 — Three months .. $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 — One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents.

Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles
EUROPEAN: 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31, Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago .... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1229 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... Room 1103, 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Milan ..... 45 viale Bianca Maria
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: 1 and 2, Adelphi Terrace, London.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

German Musical Season Opens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

SINCE 1933 musical activities in Germany have been in the same apparent state of unrest as the intellectual life of the nation. Leading figures of the past have been largely replaced; institutions are abolished or are made to serve other purposes. New forces and ideas, often varying in their aims, compete for recognition and influence. For many reasons, the different tendencies are revealed most clearly in the capital of the Reich. Formerly, Berlin was musically one of the most international cities of the world. Ambitious musicians from the United States, Russia, France, Australia or the German provinces wanted to be heard in Berlin and carry home their criticisms.

The international musical life of Germany is at an end. Esthetic and cultural cosmopolitanism was vigorously opposed by many of the adherents of National Socialism. The type of international virtuoso, the cosmopolitan concert-giver, could no longer hope for any official encouragement in Germany. So Berlin ceased to be a center for the music of the world and was obliged to direct her energies towards the activities of her own country.

* * *

This rather too sudden change, moreover, gave rise to every kind of conflict and difficulty. The public did not wish to forgo its privileged position. It had been accustomed for generations to an intellectual diet that was not withheld. The internal musical life was imperiled. The Furtwängler affair accelerated the crisis and the very existence of the Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra was threatened. For when Furtwängler no longer conducted it, subscribers by the hundred returned their subscription cards to the box office. It became obvious that the radical fight against the policy of "stars" and universal public favoritism in the domain of music was leading to a blind alley.

The conflict between the demands of the public and the cultural-political Right Wing called for a solution. While ways and means were sought, all announcements and programs for 1935-1936 were held in abeyance. Only now that the winter season is about to commence and the theaters to reopen are a few scraps of information vouchsafed to the public.

At a recent meeting of the press, Doktor Sahm, Oberbürgermeister of Berlin, made some remarkable statements. His contentions were based on the assumption that Berlin did not possess a regular, dependable concert-going public. Compared with other towns the capital of the Reich had no actual basis for a musical life. In order to correct this deficiency a huge organization of listeners had been formed, namely, the "Berliner Konzertgemeinde."

* * *

The publicity given to this statement is most welcome. One must, of course, remember that Berlin had, formerly, a very large musical public and that a great many orchestral and chamber music concerts were regularly sold out. Furtwängler, the Busch Quartet, the Klingler Quartet and the Sing-Akademie had no occasion to complain of lack of interest; also the Lieder recitals given by such popular singers as Maria Ivogün and Heinrich Schlusnus were well attended. But there is still small recognition for many of the newer artists who have appeared of recent years. This condition has been aggravated by the fact that the Jewish public has almost entirely given up attending concerts and theaters and has devoted itself to the aims of the Jewish Kulturbundes.

The object of the "Berlin Konzertgemeinde" is evidently to capture the interest of the larger mass of people for musical affairs. It offers its members a subscription at 12 Marks for six concerts, for which well-known German artists have been engaged. As the council collaborates with the National-Socialist Kulturgemeinde, they should be sure of a very large audience. This institution of the most powerful cultural political party further advertises a widely inclusive program of popular music for the whole of Germany. Not only are concerts to be open to the public at extremely low prices, but commissions will also be given to composers. The musicians named in this connection may be unknown to foreigners; they are Julius Weismann, Rudolf Wagner-Regenyi, Hans-Heinrich Dransmann and Albert Jung.

* * *

These popular entertainments with light music for the general public will form the basis for the musical movement. Beyond this, however, there is to be a musical life designed for middle-class aesthetics with an added touch of cosmopolitanism. Ten Philharmonic concerts are to be given in Berlin, half of which will be conducted by Furtwängler. The only other German conductor on the lists is Hermann Abendroth, an excellent musician of his generation, who conducts the famous Gewandhaus Orchestra in Leipzig. Besides these there will be four guest conductors for the Philharmonic, Ernst Ansermet from Switzerland, Sir Thomas Beecham from England, Willem Mengelberg from Holland and Victor de Sabata from Italy. The soloists are Sergei Rachmaninov, Maria Müller, Elly Ney, Wilhelm Backhaus, Eduard Erdmann, Wilhelm Kempff, Hugo Kolberg and Georg Kulenkampff.

The Staatsoper under den Linden has now published a long delayed draft of its program. It shows great variety, and besides other items of interest includes two novelties: Ottorino Respighi's "La Fiamma" and the interesting "Zaubergeige" by Werner Egk, a young composer from Munich. Mozart's works will at last also be more in evidence. After many years Jules Massenet's "Manon" is to make its reappearance in the repertory. Though Richard Strauss's "Schweigsame Frau" does not figure on the program it will probably be included, as also a new operetta, which is said to have been commissioned by the Staatsoper, by the ingenious and extremely talented Eduard Künnecke.

* * *

As the Charlottenburg opera house, now called the "Deutsches Opernhaus," is undergoing structural alterations it will not open before November. Its program has, so far, been kept a secret. Besides these two opera houses there is now a third, the so-called Reichsoper, under the direction of the Generalmusik-Direktor Erich Orthmann. This conductor, who lost his position with the termination of the Danzig Theater, had in 1932 already come forward with a project for a third opera house in Berlin. Otto Klemperer had just been obliged to close down his enterprising avant-garde Krolloper, and Orthmann was anxious to become his successor. His repertory showed great daring and included, besides Darius Milhaud and Stravinsky, everything that is now prohibited in Germany as belonging to cultural "Bolshevism." It is improbable that Orthmann will be able to realize his ambitions, as the Reichsoper is to serve popular needs and may foster the usual genre of grand opera.

The opera houses of the German provinces will, on the whole, present a very conservative profile. As an interesting item of news Frankfurt am Main proposes to give Herrmann Reutter's "Doktor Johannes Faust." Also, a number of interesting Musikfeste will be inaugurated next spring in different towns. Great importance is attached to these on account of the forthcoming Olympiade and the attendant crowd of visitors from all over the world. Bayreuth continues to carry on her traditional Festspiele with Wilhelm Furtwängler instead of Richard Strauss as conductor.

Apart from the actual musical events there is another fact worth recording, namely the closing down of the concerts at Frau Marie von Bülow's house. The widow of the great pianist and conductor, Hans von Bülow, has, for the last 20 years, given musical afternoons at her home in the Uhland Strasse. These musicales were unique, both socially and artistically. Musicians of world repute placed themselves at her disposal. The audience, however, had to pay for the honor of being invited to Marie von Bülow's. The considerable sums of money which accrued went to the support of impecunious artists. Innumerable people have been helped in this way and countless talents rescued. Time and the shrinking financial capacities of her patrons have obliged her to discontinue this relief work. It is now a question of who will be able to fill the vacancy.

La Argentina in Three Poses: Upper Left, in the Dance, "Madrid, 1890"; Upper Right, With Her Famous Castanets; Lower Right, in Her "Andalusian Tango"

Argentina—Everybody's Dancer

By Margaret Lloyd

THE art of Argentina, vibrant, glowing and perennially fresh, has universal appeal. She is everybody's dancer. The public turns out in large numbers to exult in her ravishing costumes, to bask in her broad, infectious smile and to receive the instant communication of the Spanish dance in steps and gestures that need no particular preparation to be enjoyed.

The musician listens to the delicate nuances, the variegated dynamics and the rhythm of her virtuosic castanets. The painter revels in the color, line, balance, harmony and rhythm of the picture Argentina creates for him. The sculptor feels chiaroscuro, balance, fluid form and rhythm. And the dancer thrills to the deft and sparkling execution of arching feet, flexing torso and expressive arms, in multiple rhythms. Always rhythm prevails. Her great world-wide public—just people, engaged in ordinary human pursuits and pleasures—may not be so consciously attuned to the rhythms. They respond with their hearts, perhaps because it is from the heart that Argentina's dances spring.

Having twirled her toes and clicked her castanets from the age of 6, and becoming first ballerina at the Royal Opera of Madrid at the age of 11, Argentina early discovered that form is empty without content. She knew technique was as necessary to the dancer as to the pianist or the singer, but once having mastered the *solfeggio* of ballet, she could not go on in a perpetual repetition of *vocalises*. There must be something more, something from within.

* * *

So, starting where her predecessors left off, she sought and found that something—the soul of the Spanish people, her people. She visited the provinces of her country and discovered in each its distinctive dance. She refined the dance of the people into an art form. She modified the sensuous element in the wild gypsy dances and made them acceptable on the concert stage. She clarified the languorous Malaguena. Without missing the fire of the Jota, she gave it artistic shape. She transmuted the abandon, the earthiness of the provincial dances into a restrained but spirited reflection of them.

In thus lifting the native Spanish dances from the street and the public square, and refining them with ballet technique, Argentina has brought out difficult steps long ago forgotten. Dancing in the streets was more common in an older Spain than it is today. People danced aloud—and they danced in public—for joy or for sorrow. Now, as modern influences creep over the towns and villages, they have grown lazy, or more self-conscious, or occupied with other things (jazz among them). Gradually, the more complicated dance steps that were the expression of a people have fallen away from use.

Argentina, through research as well as observation in the remoter sections, has recaptured these steps and restored their vitality. She is as selective in her choreography as the artist in his composition, deleting the inessential, reducing the uncouthness and bringing out the beauty and the strength.

In addition, she has taken the Spanish dance from the music hall and made it also presentable on the concert platform. Before her, the Spanish music hall dancer performed only to entertain—perhaps incidentally to entertain, and primarily to make a living. The music hall dancer lacked that sense of proportion that gives symmetry and form. There were some celebrated dancers but no really great ones. They were dancers "grace à dieu."

And she has removed from Spanish ballet the trivial embellishments of artifice and made it into a medium of vital expression.

Thus, the Spanish folk dance, the Spanish music hall dance, and the Spanish ballet are the sources of Argentina's art. In transforming them, she has not denatured the intrinsic Spanish quality. Only by keeping them national, by preserving the native human qualities that make them individual, does she conserve the broad humanity that makes them international and universal. And Spanish ballet, the groundwork of her technique, is not French or Italian or Russian ballet. It has a terminology and technique, a flavor, distinctly its own.

* * *

The little girl who was born Antonia Mercé in Buenos Aires, Argentina, daughter of a professional dancer and a primo ballerino and maitre de ballet, who studied with her professional parents and later at the Madrid School of Ballet, grew up in the ballet atmosphere. With castanets at her finger tips and pirouettes at her toes at kindergarten age, technique was soon a matter of course. *Brisés* and *entrechats* were the roots and fibers of her childhood. But the tentacles of tradition did not hold her too tightly in their grip. It was imperative that growth so early begun must early expand. And her artistic stature requires continued expansion.

Seven years ago Argentina organized her Spanish Ballet in Paris. Its success was instantaneous and immense. She has not yet brought her company to America, but there is a promissory hope that she may next season. Satisfying as may be a full program of her dazzling solos, with brief respites in which her accompanist, Luis Galvé, plays the piano with more than sufficient skill, the American public should be included in her progress. It is time the brilliant choreographer of solo dances, the vivacious model of high couture in dance, was seen here in an extension of these fascinations to the group.

Argentina's costumes are a part of the mood and movement of her dances. The costume even plays its part in the rhythm of the dance. Colors, too, convey mood. The swirl of skirts, the flow of garments, all are essential parts of the whole. Those parti-colored combs in her sleek black hair have already furnished motifs for decoration in hats. The mantillas, the scarves, the unpredictable combinations of color, all have had their effect on modern fashions. But Argentina's costumes are not merely decorative, not fashion shows. They are inherently one with the dance they so delightfully dress.

Her costumes, like her dances, are composed. She designs them herself, making drawings and sketches, although she is not an artist in that sense of the word. They are executed by coutourières. Sometimes a painter, struck by the subject, turns his impression into a costume design for her. But she invents the majority of them herself. All are of course authentically Spanish, deriving from the intense Spanish background, and illustrating the lady of the dance.

It is noteworthy that Argentina's dances are all motion-portraits of Spanish women. Each dance portrays a type of Spanish womanhood. The lovable gaucheries of the mischievous peasant girl, "La Garterana," endear her to every beholder. The questionable status of the lady of "Cuba," is discreetly indicated by play of scarf and scuff of slatternly mules. "La Cordoba" is as exquisite as the laces of her apparel. "La Corrida" is flaming, tumultuous, a woman of less noble ancestry, but warmer of heart. Coquetry marks them all. It is an actress as well as a dancer who so graphically flashes their identities to her audience.

An interview with Argentina is difficult to obtain. Her lack of English makes her shy of the American press. But if you can summon some Spanish or a smatter of conversational French, she is charm and graciousness itself.

This interview is based on a talk with her personal representative, a young man endowed with linguistic versatility in seven languages—English evidently the least of them. To have seen her dance—perhaps that was enough.

In a last glimpse of her backstage, she was receiving the public in the artist's room, a marvelous varicolored wrap thrown over her final costume; greeting her friends with little moues and grimaces, and writing for strangers, with a friendly smile, her autograph on their programs. Perhaps the strangers felt that the autographs contained the smiles, for them to have and to hold, and that is why they sought them so eagerly.

Los Angeles Art Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

ONCE again the Los Angeles County Fair at Pomona offers to its thousands of city and country visitors as fine a showing of current southern California fine arts and artcrafts as any assembled in this region.

The permanent collection, ultimately to be installed in a projected new building, has been enriched by three works awarded purchase prizes totaling $525. They are "Taos Church" an oil painting by A. Katharine Skeele of Monrovia; "Los Angeles Plaza at Night," a water color by Tom Craig of Los Angeles, and "Torso," a work of sculpture by a young Los Angeles Chinese, Gilbert Leung.

The exhibition shows the painters and sculptors of this region speaking comprehensibly about things seen here. It is the sort of show "conservatives" call modern and "moderns" call conservative, and the large daily audience responds to it with interest.

* * *

This year the artcrafts display is especially important because it stresses those works of craftsmen in metal, jewelry, leather, ceramic, weaving and textile which are finding increased favor as their makers give more consideration to use and less to mere decoration. A market is steadily growing here, with the development of this tendency, with craft shops and department stores as outlets. One department store has a craft shop where the customer, after choosing an artist through a study of sample works, meets the chosen craftsman, who is thus able to carry out special commissions understandingly. Woven materials, one notes, come often from women in smaller towns. Many attic looms are busy these days weaving dress materials for the neighbors.

The value of such competitions as those held for two years by the Festival of Allied Arts is proved in the County Fair crafts exhibit. Some of the finest work has been done by people who gained first recognition and scholarships to art schools from the Festival contests.

James Swinnerton, known to readers of the "comics" as the creator of "Little Jimmy," paints southwestern desert scenes and moods with conviction, drama and beauty. He has been at it for 20 years but finds desert color schemes inexhaustible, because, he says, you only learn to see them little by little. He believes the artist, who is sensitive to the harmonies of the visual world, has a responsibility to the public. His task is to lead people into this world which he is exploring. He should not shock them away from it by merely parading his own art-stunts, Swinnerton holds. People are seeing nature, via the automobile, as never before, and are ready to take keener pleasure in what they see as the artist helps sensitize their vision.

Swinnerton certainly does that for desert viewers in his annual exhibitions at the Biltmore Salon. His subjects range from intense drama of storm cloud, stark butte and awe-inspiring distance to intimate revelation of delicate color in smoke tree and brush. And few painters can match his eye for the color values produced by desert light.

* * *

The last sculptural project begun here under the PWAP was brought to completion when the monument to Helena Modjeska, Polish tragédienne, was unveiled recently in the city park of Anaheim. The monument is the work of Eugene Maier-Krieg, Los Angeles sculptor. It consists of a nine-foot figure of Modjeska costumed as Mary Stuart and standing in a semicircular wall, on the back of which are four agricultural figures in full relief, typifying the community which the actress founded near the city.

The architecture of the monument is very satisfying and the figure of the actress gives the feeling of nobility. The four figures on the back seem a little "doughy" in modeling for such an austere monument, however, and the whole affair brings up once more the question of the suitability of cast artificial stone for work of this sort. The medium was much used under PWAP because the materials cost was low. Some sculptors, however, viewing the results, feel that direct carving in stone would cost little more in the long run and certainly would produce better results.

M. Chekhov and the Actor's Art

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

MICHEL CHEKHOV gave a blueprint of interpretive essentials of acting in a lecture on "The Actor and the Theater, Today and Tomorrow," at the New School for Social Research recently. The lecture dealt with the art and science of acting as evolved by the Moscow Art Theater, of which Chekhov was a member, and was followed by an open forum under the chairmanship of Oliver Sayler. It was Chekhov's only lecture in the United States.

He said that the actors of the future would be "more conscious of the so-called creative processes of acting" and then undertook to show how it was necessary to work through four different stages, each with its own purpose and its own goal and productive of its own definite results to complete the rôle.

First, reading the script. Mr. Chekhov holds that this reading should be approached identically in the way in which the consciousness of a child receives impressions of the life around it.

* * *

The second period is the "active and conscious searching of the material for details and nuances—but only in the imagination."

"This is a process of bringing to life all the image of the fancy. Let it pass through the imagination so often and for so long a time that the image attains individual life. This means being able to develop in one such a strong desire to see the image in a certain position, state or action that the image will actually begin to obey, change, take on a new, fine, clear-cut form and then it will appear before the actor in just the countenance he wanted to see. There is no need of artificial means. It is necessary to put the question to the image. So he asks it: 'How do you walk, speak, carry your hands, your head, behave in anger and joy and tears? How do you love?' Out of this will come a concrete reply from the intangible world of the imagination, not only of the outer form but the emotions and soul of the image.

"Day in, day out, the actor will contemplate the image evolving a pattern that will be followed throughout rehearsals. He will sympathize with the moods of the image, cry out with it, live with it, have so much profound love for it that he cannot help giving expression to it through his own body, with his own voice, with his own gestures, with his own soul. Rehearsals have become a joyful necessity.

* * *

"The third phase springs from the desire of the actor to put his whole being at the service of the image.

"It is now a matter of impersonation of the image. He begins to act as though imitating it out of compassion born of sympathy with the created image. Until he is able to imitate this full image of his soul, he makes no effort to proceed.

"The fourth phase happens of itself. He feels a certain ease and freedom because he does not act himself, but that image which he created in the first three periods of creation becomes one with its actor-creator.

"There is another side to the miracle. It is the height of bliss for the actor living through this new self-realization, this new 'I' that bursts within. The actor is aware of the presence within him of his own creative spirit. He becomes the spectator of his work; playing on the stage, he can tranquilly and clearly see what is taking place within himself, as well as within his surroundings. He sees his acting, he watches it with a thousand eyes, on stage, backstage, out front, in the gallery, from the orchestra. He is free to observe his own creation.

"It is a great untruth when we say that in a moment of inspiration the actor forgets himself, does not know what he is doing. He chokes his partner, breaks the furniture, disclaiming responsibility for this action. This is not inspiration. This is obsession, a sickly condition, the path to hysteria.

"True inspiration makes the actor free, more conscious, more responsible than ever for his doings."

Asked what he would recommend "as proper exercises for the body and for the soul" to make the rôle integral with the actor, he gave one or two simple physical exercises, one demonstrating the method of achieving pliability of the wrist. To do this he preferred to the mechanical methods of exercising the muscles, the method of "feeling" his wrists pliable, projecting the idea of the juggler mentally, so that while he did not achieve the juggler's tricks he felt his ease. "As for the soul, the best exercise is to stop loving yourself and start loving the others."

W. D.

'If This Be Treason'

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

A BRAVE play is "If This Be Treason," written in part by John Haynes Holmes, who has stood out for peacemaking through decades when warmaking was fashionable. Making a worthy use of the theater, this topical melodrama accomplishes the feat of dramatizing the growing opposition to war among the mass of the people. It epitomizes the theme that the majority should not be the dupes of the minority who, for ulterior reasons of militarism or dollar diplomacy, use war threats as a means of gaining their ends.

Ingeniously many historical events of human justice are given reflection in this synthesis for the theater of antiwar ideas. Ghandi's visit to London is acknowledged to be the inspiration of the visit in this play of the President of the United States to Japan, there to hold a peace conference before a war instead of after it. The Japanese war party has confined Koye, the head of the peace movement in his country, to jail; and it is a popular uprising for peace that releases him, as from another Bastille.

President Gordon recalls the American fleet from Asiatic waters as the first gesture of amity toward Japan after she has attacked the Philippines, killing and wounding 1000 Americans. This would be but an extension of the action of President Roosevelt during the Pacific naval game of the early summer in which he ordered the fleet to move off some hundreds of miles from the scene of the maneuvers as at first planned, there being a growing uneasiness over rumors of war in the East.

President Gordon comes into office to find that the United States war machine is already in motion against Japan by order of the preceding President. It is this movement that, coming to Japan's notice, caused her to make the actual strike first. A powerful element in the play is this revelation of wars that may be made in secrecy, with preparations extending over long periods.

The play is rich with such implications, and they are recognized with handclappings of approval by the spectators. The play reverses traditional procedure. The people take command. In the United States they force Congress to suspend impeachment proceedings against President Gordon pending the outcome of his self-appointed peace mission to Japan. In Japan even the soldiers join the peace demand and throw down their swords. It is then, plausibly enough within the propositions out of which the play is built, that Japan decides for peace and the Emperor commands the presence of the peacemaker Koye.

One great asset of the performance is McKay Morris, who acts President Gordon with a sustained power that supports every incident of the action. His vitality and tenseness conveyed always the seriousness of the dilemmas in which Gordon finds himself, and he lightened the part at every appropriate moment by his tasteful humorous touch. Kathryn Givney as the President's stenographer-secretary played with the right melodramatic forthrightness. Walter N. Greaza made a recognizable newspaperman out of the President's press secretary, and that upsets a theater tradition. Others of a large cast include Hunter Gardner, Armina Marshall, Kathleen Comegys, Edgar Kent, Tom Powers, Boyd Davis, Leo Curley, Thomas Chalmers, Charles Bryant and Arthur Hughes.

The Music Box—The Theater Guild presents **If This Be Treason**, by John Haynes Holmes and Reginald Lawrence; directed by Harry Wagstaff Gribble, evening of Sept. 23, 1935.

The Decline of Scenery

By Harold Hobson

London

"STOP . . . Go," Mr. André Charlot's latest venture in entertainment at the Vaudeville Theater, is emphatically not a show to be recommended. We cannot think of a single thing to say in its favor, except perhaps that it introduces to London audiences the chic smile of the Hollywood film actress, Miss Mary Brian. In itself the show would not be worth notice, but it has a certain vicarious interest, since it illustrates and carries further a tendency that has for some time been distinctly noticeable on the English stage. In current London theatrical production, scenery is playing an ever smaller and smaller rôle.

Not so long ago nearly every enterprising manager in London was busy installing revolving stages, so that he could the more easily pile up his mountains of scenic decoration. Mr. Charles Cochran used one with good effect in the song "Dancing on Your Ceiling," in his "Evergreen." Both the Coliseum and the Alhambra, at that time devoted to huge musical entertainments, had revolving stages. Even the legitimate theater had them, and "Late Night Final," at the Phoenix, used no fewer than five. The only prominent manager who stood out was the late Julian Wylie, and he did so only because he thought he could make bigger spectacular scenes without them.

But those days of colossal and constantly changing sets seem to be definitely over. The two most popular plays in London, "The Wind and the Rain" and "Night Must Fall," the former of which recently achieved its eight hundredth performance, have only a single set each, and neither is of much visual importance, both being the living room of an ordinary middle-class house. Mr. Cochran's latest play, "Anything Goes," though it has several changes of scene, is a remarkable contrast with the spectacular style of revue which he formerly favored. "Lady Precious Stream," the Chinese piece at the Little, has been running for nearly a year, and it has actually no scenery at all; and the same can practically be said of "Stop . . . Go."

This is not by any means a trivial topic, for the importance of scenery in the development of English drama has probably never been fully realized. The capacity of the painter to depict sunrises and sunsets, castles and seascapes, has cut out of modern theatrical entertainments a great deal of what added value and beauty to the older plays. Were Shakespeare writing today he would find it impossible, because unnecessary, to indicate time or place in such words as

> Night's candles are burnt out, and jocund day
> Stands tiptoe on the misty mountain tops,
> This castle hath a pleasant seat; the air
> Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself
> Unto our gentle senses.

Not only are passages like these decorative to plays which they adorn, and amongst the shining jewels of English verse, but they create an atmosphere favorable and congruent to the exalted poetry to which Shakepeare's genius reaches out at its highest. It is a background of description like this which makes possible the real masterpieces of English dramatic verse, such as "Tomorrow and tomorrow and tomorrow," or "We are amazed; and thus long have we stood To watch the fearful bending of thy knee," language which no contemporary writer dare put into the mouth of any character, though he were 10 times a king. Scenery is one of the forces that have driven poetry out of the drama.

But it has brought with it compensations. Many notable scenes linger in the memory—the crowds in Komisarjevsky's production of "Magnolia Street," the crooked, narrow road, the squalid bay windows, the gaudy shops all made a deep impression; and the way in which a small child eating an apple held together the elaborate picture of Regency Brighton which Mr. Noel Coward built up in "Conversation Piece" was striking. It is Mr. Coward, perhaps, who, more than anyone else, has used scenery to the most remarkable issues for in one episode in "Cavalcade" at least, he worked it into the warp and woof of his drama. It was the scene in which a girl, talking on board ship to her young husband of all the future held in store for them, moved her shawl, which was seen to be covering the name of the boat, S. S. Titanic.

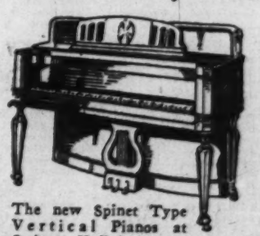
Vaudeville Theater—André Charlot's revue, **Stop . . . Go**, Presented Sept. 4, 1935.

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

Hillgreen Lane & Company
Builders of Organs Since 1898
ALLIANCE, OHIO

Miss Alice Brundage Marsh
Announces the re-opening of
THE CHILD GARDEN OF MUSIC
Tuesday, October First
Private lessons in piano and voice for all grades and ages of students. Classes in the right appreciation of music and the understanding of its elements.
15 Franklin Place, Summit, N. J.
Telephone: Summit 6-0108

Sibyl Sammis MacDERMID
Vocal Teacher
Advanced students engaged in
CHURCH
RADIO
OPERA
160 W. 73rd St. Tel. EN 2-0748
NEW YORK CITY

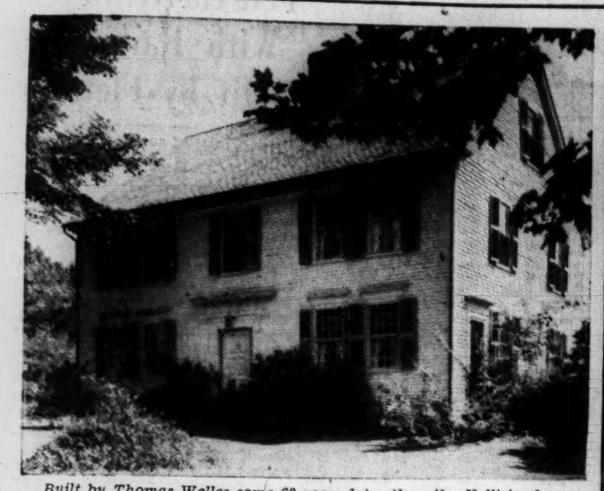
This is the Answer to the Modern Need for a Small Piano—with Good Tone—and Moderately Priced
VERTICHORD
by Haddorff
Available in four beautiful models
Cleverly designed to take much less space than a *Grand and yet to maintain* grand piano tone quality.

The new Spinet Type Vertical Pianos at Steinert Hall in a wide range of styles begin at $295.
Vertichords Are Sold Exclusively at
M. Steinert & Sons
The Home of the Steinway
162 Boylston Street, Boston
308 Main Street WORCESTER
1217 Main Street SPRINGFIELD

Antiques

Home Furnishing and Decorative Arts

Rare Books

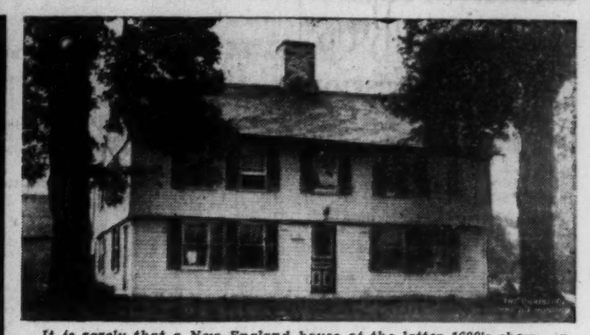
A Saturday Page



Built by Thomas Welles some 60 years later than the Hollister house, this one, also in South Glastonbury indicates a more affluent owner as well as a more skilled builder. Holding to the same sternly simple outlines and the single chimney plan, its façade is graced by doorway, window heads and cornice of gratifying refinement. From its original clapboards protrude the heads of hand-wrought nails.

By a Staff Photographer

The kitchen, or "keeping room," of the Welles-Shipman house has one of the widest fireplaces that has come to our notice in New England. It measures nine feet five inches by four feet six in height, and has two brick ovens, one at each end. The deeply molded mantel with its paneling and slight cornice, the encased summer beams, the pine wainscot—all together these make up an interior of extraordinary interest.



It is rarely that a New England house of the latter 1600's shows an overhang at both the second and third stories as does this one, built by John Hollister, about 1680. Corbels are in sight at each side of the street door but those at the ends, cut out from the corner posts, are partly hidden by clapboards of a much later time.

Brightening Old Bathrooms

By Ethel Lewis

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IS THERE anything more uninteresting than an old bathroom, one without any degree of individuality or sparkle of color? Such a room doesn't really need to exist, for there are many ways in which it can easily be improved, by making the most of what you have—no matter how unlikely that may seem.

The plumbing is of course the first consideration, but we cannot go into that here, for after all it is quite a different problem. With the exception of placement of fixtures and the establishment of harmonious colors, that must be left to the contractor. Let us start with the walls, for there are numerous ways of going about their rejuvenation. If you are fortunate enough to have one of those old-fashioned bathrooms, large and spacious but quite lacking in modernity, you can bring it up to date either with new fixtures, which cost a good deal, or with bright colors and the latest trappings at small expense. In the end your bathroom will be far more attractive than most of the small cramped rooms that are the vogue today.

In the old-fashioned room with more than one window and door the walls are probably plastered and there may be no tiling. If you choose you can put in glistening glass tile, white or colored, or any of the many variations; a wainscoting of it built up three or four, or even five feet, depending upon the original height of the room. But if that doesn't fit in with your ideas there are many other equally attractive plans to be considered. There is tile-board which can be set in place and when painted makes an acceptable substitute for real tile. Perhaps it should not be looked on it as a substitute for after all it does not pretend to be what it is not, so let it rest on its own merits.

For the Upper Wall

Above this tile-board dado, which should be finished at the top with a double edged molding or chair rail, there may be a plain painted wall, painted decorations, wallpaper or chintz. If you don't like the idea of tile-board the wall can still be divided by means of a molding into upper and lower sections. A hard-finish paint can be used below and a flatter paint above. Or you can put on one of those very practical wall coverings that are related to oil-cloth in that they have a fabric back and a glazed surface that is waterproof. They are excellent for bathrooms as they are so easily cared for.

Above that dado (or tiling) there are many decorative possibilities to be considered. Plain, clear color can be made doubly interesting by the addition of stencils or hand-painted designs or even decalcomanias. Wallpapers offer endless possibilities, designed especially for bathrooms. It is well to avoid anything that suggests formality. The same is true of chintzes, for they make excellent bathroom walls. Gay toiles de Jouy, or our modern adaptations of them in many colors, are delightful for small or large bathrooms.

The fabric-backed wall coverings mentioned above can be had in soft, pleasing colors, with a pebbly surface that is more interesting than a flat, shiny one. There are also matt finishes for the better designs simulating wallpapers or chintzes. It is possible to use a plain color below and a pattern above the dado if that seems to fit in with your scheme of things. Or plain paint can be used above and the washable wall covering below.

Gay colors offer the greatest help in cheering up a bathroom; for instance, a clear light blue; a sunshine yellow; a good fresh green, either blue-green or yellow-green; a coral pink; a light brown, that's lovely with all bright yellow accessories; a strong peach or apricot. There are other color tints equally effective, but these named are always successful.

Floor Finish and Rugs

So much for the walls. You probably cannot do much for the floor. If it is tile it stays as is unless you are really doing the whole room over. If it is wood it can be revarnished or repainted, or you can cover it with a new linoleum. There are many bathrooms that are too small for the use of floor rugs, while others are spacious enough for two or three. Washable rugs, hooked, braided, knitted, crotcheted, or any of the machine-made so-called chenille type, are equally satisfactory. Regular nap rugs may be used but the matter of cleansing them often must be considered.

Sometimes repainting the trim will dress up the whole bathroom amazingly. If the room is cream color and just a bit monotonous, why not paint the trim, including the molding that tops the dado, a one-inch band just above the tile line, in a light clear color—robin's egg blue, coral pink, sunflower yellow, a jade-green or orange-red.

Curtains are important in all bathrooms, either at the windows, for the shower, or both. The delightfully soft materials of which plain shower curtains can be made nowadays are equally workable for window curtains.

Bottles for this or that, gay as a garden in color, powder jars and all the little fixings, can help materially in completing your bathroom color scheme. Perhaps all that is needed to bring the bathroom quite up to date is a new color scheme in towels and bath mats. They all have a part in making the room more attractive. There are so many delightful possibilities that it should be great fun trying to make the best of what you have.

Connecticut Towns and Houses

The Welles-Shipman House, South Glastonbury

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

TO THE Connecticut settlers of 1650, Poaring Brook may have seemed a beautiful stream, a mile above its entrance to the Connecticut River, but it is likely they thought still more of its ability to grind corn and saw logs. There are no records of their being influenced by its loveliness, but the village of South Glastonbury stands as assurance that the force of its falling waters was prized by these men who had come from the Wethersfield settlement, made fifteen years before and some eight miles away.

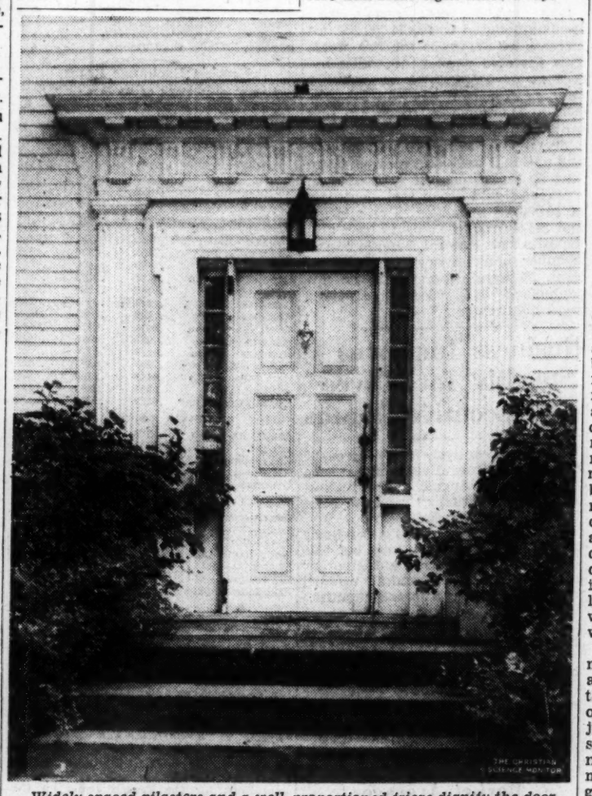
The oldest house in this village stands just across the highway from the brook, long since harnessed for service. Now it is partly hidden by cotton mills built about it in the 1800's, but in pre-Revolutionary times a powder plant was one of its task masters. That oldest building is the John Hollister house, robbed of much interest by remodeling but still showing the overhangs of two stories. The supporting corbels of the second story corners are yet in place, partly concealed by clapboards of late date.

It is another dwelling, the Welles-Shipman house, that has kept its original character with almost no change since 1743 and so become outstanding here for those who care for these types. It was built by Thomas Welles, one of scores of that family name whose activities of one sort or another are often met in the records of the colony. As usual the master builder is unknown.

The mere mention of this vanished craft brings sharp regret that in all American records of the sixteen and seventeen hundreds there is so little to be found about the men who acted on the most meager specifications and produced such admirable and varied structures. The owner's desires might be covered merely by the order to erect a house of such-and-such dimensions "built in the best manner" or, "wainscoted in all front rooms." Accepting the prevailing types and proportions, with no attempt to initiate novelties, they devoted their skill and taste to minor matters. So on moldings and cornices, window heads and doorways, mantels and paneling, corner cupboards and stairways, these craftsmen of skill that seems to us uncanny, wrought with their utmost ability. In such woodwork they had certain freedom to follow personal desire, and thus have left for us innumerable dwellings that differ little when seen from a distance, but which show strong individuality when one is close at hand or within.

Such a one is this Welles-Shipman house, varying little in size and arrangement from a score or two that stand within the same township of Glastonbury. Still, no other has just these niceties of finish in the small ways just mentioned. Almost never does it seem that one of these master builders becomes extravagant or excessive in the use of ornament, although there are plenty of places in a house where it is easy for one to become so. Did they have rules that stated how heavy a certain molding should be? or that defined the details of a Palladian window? or that fixed the relative size of the front and side doors?

Some knowledge of how these matters were worked out on this house are shown in the exterior views, particularly that of the doorway. Within, the most hospitable room is pictured above, where its details may be noticed. Other rooms are rich in paneled wainscot and complete fireplace ends, the cornices being particularly fine. Dr. and Mrs. James W. Ward, the owners since 1925, graciously receive visitors who are likely to appreciate this very unusual old house. It remained in the Welles family until 1785, when it was sold to Capt. Stephen Shipman, whose family occupied it until 1923.



Widely spaced pilasters and a well-proportioned frieze dignify the doorway of the Welles-Shipman house, broadly supported by steps of native red sandstone. Originally there may have been double doors and no sidelights, as in the house shown on this page Aug. 31.

"Your Most Exciting Find?"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

A LITTLE group of London amateur "small" collectors—all interested in one branch or another of ancient silver—were discussing the other evening in the house of a mutual friend their recent "fortunate finds." The connoisseur of Greek silver coins spoke first. He said:

"Every collector knows that the ambition of most amateurs in this field is to possess a 'show-piece' in the form of one of the large and handsome medallions of Syracuse, dating from about 400 B. C. Some of these 10-drachm pieces were engraved by Kimon, others by Euainetos and they cost anywhere from £50 to £1000 apiece, according to rarity, style, condition and so on." (A Euainetos decadrachm was illustrated on this page on Sept. 17, three years ago.)

"A medallion by Euainetos is considered by many the chef-d'oeuvre of coin-engraving, never approached either before or since. Now I had ardently wished for one of these for years but had always been deterred by the price, which represented to me a small fortune.

Cheap At the Cost of a Holiday

"I shall never forget the thrill of that day when, owing to the courtesy and kindness of a great professional collector who knew of my enthusiasm but limited purse, I was able to secure a Euainetos decadrachm for only £10, with my money back any time I wished to dispose of it and the receipt so endorsed. I curtailed a summer holiday to obtain that precious piece, but shall never regret my investment."

"My most remarkable discovery?" thoughtfully echoed a collector of old English plate. "It was a George II silver caddy, made by John Lampfert, a contemporary of Paul Lamerie. It was the loveliest and most graceful caddy I had ever seen and I could scarcely credit my good fortune when I was offered it for £6. I should have expected to have been asked at least £20 or £25—sums beyond my means. Today, filled with pot pourri, the caddy occupies the place of honor on my old mahogany bureau."

"My most surprising find," said the third enthusiast, "was a fish or salmon caddy-spoon, the Scottish rival of the Eagle's Feather and even rarer. I had never seen a specimen and had been vainly seeking one for years. I finally came across a fine, fully-marked Edinburgh example in the West End of London and could scarcely believe my eyes and ears when I was allowed to become its proud owner for the modest sum of 35 shillings."

Charles II Silver Dish, Ten Shillings

The fourth collector was silent, thinking. "My best bargain?" he said when pressed for his contribution to the symposium. "Well, you must know first that for many years my wife, who shares my enthusiasm for Stuart silver, had wished for some sort of Carolean piece, such as a sweetmeat dish, no matter how small, enriched with the punched ornament of the period. Lo and behold, I saw one afternoon in a London curio shop a little Charles II dish with the characteristic decoration and, best of all, it was in an 'Everything at 10 Shillings' bargain tray! The hallmarks, it is true, were for from being in mint condition, but the dish was, as they say, 'hall-marked all over.' My wife is never tired of admiring this little treasure or of showing it to privileged friends."

"Collector."

Antiques, One at a Time

A Saturday Series

American Pressed Glass of the 1800's

BEGINNING about twenty years ago with cup plates, there has been a steadily growing interest among Americans in the pressed glass that began to be made about 1830. It is about 10 years since collectors became aware that some of the pieces they sought were made in the glass works which operated at Sandwich, Mass., from 1827 to 1888. Very quickly this name came to stand for any pressed glass whatever, that seemed to have been made during those 60 odd years, for there was no way of knowing whether or not it ever saw that town.

Before long investigators learned that many other American glass works adopted the same machine-pressing method in the 1830's and '40's, and that similar qualities and patterns were produced in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and elsewhere from that time to the present. In fact, England and France adopted the American glass pressing machine in the 1830's, but in spite of that an enormous amount of the ware was exported from these shores to Europe.

The earliest pressed glass patterns followed the simpler shapes of cut glass that many of the plants were already making when the pressing method appeared. Many of those shapes were far better, by artistic standards, than any that appeared later. As the fashion for excessive ornamentation grew strong in the Victorian decades, most of this first simplicity and grace were gradually lost and during the 1870's and later little trace of real beauty of form was to be found in the pressed glass then being produced. Still, its colors were sometimes excellent and examples otherwise unattractive are often desirable for this reason alone.

After cup plates, so-called lacy glass is said to be the first type to catch the fancy of collectors. The designs on this variety appear on a stippled background made up of innumerable tiny glistening dots that give a silvered look in the right light.

While there will always be collectors who think of rarity and "sets" rather than of fine design, cool headed dealers believe that the present popularity that extends even to utterly ugly types, will not last very long. In their opinion common sense and natural good taste will in time lead the public to reject all pressed glass that is not of itself pleasing to look at for its form or its color, regardless of associations and pattern. The illustrations here are reproduced from the book Early American Pressed Glass, by permission of the author and publisher, Ruth Webb Lee.

C. G. B.

(Further views of this writer on the same subject may be found in the article, "Aesthetic Values in 'Sandwich' Glass," printed with numerous illustrations on this page July 22, 1933.

Flowers in One Color Scale

For variety in arrangements, flowers of one color but of different shades and tints often create a picture. Calendula and yellow poppies are examples, for both of these flowers have blossoms that range from deep orange to palest yellow. Several shades in roses likewise give interesting results. Such blooms as zinnias give opportunity also to work out beautifully blended shadings of color, from straw through yellow, and orange to red.

And if you love the beauty of the countryside, you can bring it indoors, though the flowers you arrange in vases are nearly all garden grown. The addition of grasses from the fields of your own garden give lovely rusticity. Wild oats and feathery sorts add grace to many a bouquet of the simpler flowers such as daisies of various kinds.

In hanging heavy pictures, mirrors, etc.
Hide Ugly Wires
by using
Moore Push-less Hangers
The Hanger with the Twist
4 sizes
10c packets everywhere.
MOORE PUSH-PIN CO., Philadelphia

Solid Mahogany Coffee Table
with glass tray.
13x15½" top 19½" high
$10.00
Special Discount to Monitor Readers
Golden Berch Company
66 Canal Street, Boston Cap. 0173-4

HENRIETTE KREPPEL
INTERIOR DECORATIONS
for
Homes and Offices
Estimates submitted for individual pieces or entire rooms to meet any budget.
515 Madison Avenue
Plaza 3-1452 New York

Important Auction

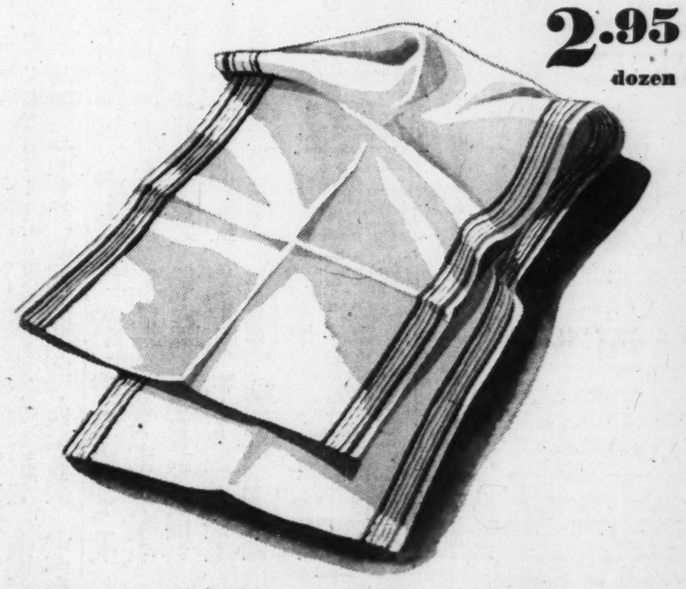
I am commissioned to sell at Public Auction at the Newton Centre Women's Club, Newton Centre, Mass., Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Oct. 1st, 2nd and 3rd, at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M. each day. Exhibition Monday, September 30th, from 4 P. M. to 9 P. M., a very valuable collection of antiques and household effects from the home of Mrs. Katherine McVey, Andover, Mass., and other homes in Haverhill, Wakefield and Newton, Mass.

This collection consists of mahogany, walnut, maple and pine furniture for the living room, dining room, bedrooms and in fact, any room in your town or country home; thirty-five choice Oriental rugs in Bokhara, Terehan, Kurdistan and Sarabband; very nice lot of hooked rugs in many sizes and patterns. Two hundred and fifty pieces of solid and Sheffield silver, a large quantity of glass, china, brass and pewter, old iron, prints and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale conducted by J. B. BEAUREGARD

B. ALTMAN & CO.
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

new kitchen towels
made by Martex . . a new texture
which dries with amazing speed



2.95 dozen

dish-drying speed . . . that's what you want in kitchen towels. And that's what you find in this new Martex fabric. Spun rayon strengthened with cotton and linen . . . doubly absorbent. Bordered with cluster stripes in blue, red, yellow or green. 17 x 34 in. fourth floor

ALSO AT OUR EAST ORANGE AND WHITE PLAINS SHOPS

Listed Stock Quotations

Some Specialties Make New High Price Records for the Year

Commodity and Money Markets

Security Prices Are Generally Up In Short Session

By Forrest Price

Most of 'em were up.

Stocks of the specialty variety were in demand.

Quite a number reached new high ground for the year.

However, the short session was a quiet one.

Transfers totaled about 500,000 shares.

Action of the market indicated an improved sentiment due to continued good business conditions at home and less anxiety as to the international situation.

However, caution was apparent in the small volume of dealings.

The big fellows are finding seats on the sidelines very comfortable for time being.

Substantial gains and new highs were made by such specialties as Holland Furnace, Underwood-Elliot-Fisher, Van Raalte Hosiery, American Radiator preferred, Bigelow Sanford, Borg-Warner, Bullard, Pittsburgh Steel preferred, Sweets Co., Kayser, Libby-Owens-Ford, Hudson Motors, Mohawk Carpet and Mullins preferred new.

Revere Copper & Brass preferred attracted attention by soaring more than 5 points to a new peak for the year.

Eastman Kodak and Real Silk Hosiery preferred also made decided upward progress.

Standard Gas 7 per cent preferred and other issues of this company which slumped yesterday came back moderately today.

Among corporate bonds higher prices were paid for some of the rail and utility issues, although trading was not active. There also were a few small declines in these groups.

There was not much doing in the U. S. Government division. Some of these issues were slightly higher, some lower. A gain of more than a point in Italian 7s featured the foreign group. Some of the Japanese and French obligations were lower.

Among the commodities wheat and corn had an early price uplift but inclined downward later. Cotton was mildly irregular.

It is about time the banks were participating in the general improvement in business, so think the holders of bank shares.

And they are right about it. How long it will be before the betterment is discernible in the way of larger dividends for stockholders is anybody's guess. To an extent it is a matter of individual banking operations. Some will show better earnings than others. That always has been the case.

But, generally speaking, the situation just now looks somewhat brighter for the financial institutions. It is expected that commercial loans by banks this fall will show a moderate expansion for the first time in several years.

Of course, interest rates are low. It also is difficult to find safe investments that will return a satisfactory yield. This situation is offset to some extent by the fact that the commercial institutions are paying no interest on deposits.

Sooner or later the banks are bound to share in the increasing prosperity of the country.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Steady; scattered specialties higher.

Bonds: Mixed; U. S. Governments improve.

Curb: Steady; alcohols advance.

Foreign exchanges: Quiet; gold currencies firm.

Cotton: Steady; spot houses buying near months.

Foreign

Berlin—With the market showing no pronounced tendency, prices on the Boerse developed irregularity today. Business was at a low ebb, and the closing was very quiet.

London and Paris closed.

Market Opinions

Hornblower & Weeks, Boston: Excluding the rail stocks, the rest of the market may be viewed as rendering a more encouraging, although still indecisive, account of itself. It is apparent that the motor and motor accessory stocks are being favored as potential leaders of any sustained forward movement which may get under way. For the present, we continue to advise adherence to a restricted trading policy until the major, as distinct from the minor, trend asserts itself.

W. A. Nash & Co. Inc., Boston: During the next few weeks third quarter earnings statements should begin to make their appearance. In view of the strong rising trend in activity experienced since early July, it is probable that these will in general make a favorable showing in relation to the third quarter of 1934—providing a further stimulus to general confidence.

Henry Clews & Co., New York: In the case of the utilities not much can be expected from them until after the United States Supreme Court hands down a decision in the TVA case. This will be presented next month. The rail and utility situations are the most trying ones just now and so far as the balance of the market is concerned, just as soon as it is freed to a large extent from the foreign situation most classes of stock could and should give a better account of themselves. They have been pretty thoroughly liquidated, and the recent decline in prices has gone a long way in bolstering the foundations of the market. War or no war some sort of a setback was in order, and probably in the last analysis the European situation was simply used as an excuse to put the speculative house in order.

Cotton Prices

New York

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	10.47	10.49	10.44	10.46	+.03
December	10.48	10.48	10.43	10.44	—.01
January	10.49	10.50	10.46	10.48	
March	10.57	10.57	10.53	10.55	—.02
May	10.65	10.66	10.61	10.63	

Spots 10.75.

New Orleans

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	10.42	10.42	10.37	10.42	+.02
December	10.44	10.44	10.38	10.40	—.06
January	10.48	10.48	10.42	10.44	—.03
March	10.52	10.52	10.50	10.51	—.03
May	10.60	10.60	10.57	10.59	—.01

Tone at close steady.

Liverpool

	Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.
October	5.85	5.86	5.85	5.85	—.03
December	5.75	5.76	5.75	5.76	—.05
January	5.76	5.77	5.76	5.77	—.04
March	5.77	5.80	5.77	5.80	—.02
May	5.80	5.81	5.80	5.81	—.01

Tone at close steady.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 28	Last Sept. 27
9⅞	4¼	..	Adams Express	700	8	7¾	7¾	7¾
94	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	40	94	94	94	..
35½	28	2	Adams Millis	400	35½	34⅝	34⅝	35¼
14⅛	4½	..	Advance Rumely	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	13
8⅜	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	100	7	7	7	7
150¼	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	100	150	150	150	150
20⅛	15⅛	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	300	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝
19⅝	6⅜	..	Allegh Corp pf h	300	14	14	14	..
2⅛	¾	..	Alleghany Corp h	3500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
8½	2⅜	..	Allegh pf ww xxx h	300	4½	4	4	4
173	125	6	Allied Chem	100	170½	170½	170½	170
7⅞	3½	..	Allied Stores	600	6½	6⅜	6½	6⅝
29⅞	12	..	Allis Chalmers	600	27	26½	26½	27
71	48½	2	Amerada	300	65	65	65	64¾
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	200	52½	52½	52½	52½
32½	13½	..	Am Bank Note	200	29¾	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝
65¼	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	100	62	62	62	61
17¾	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	700	15⅝	15	15	15
35⅛	21	1	Am Brake S&F	100	31⅞	31⅛	31⅛	32
128½	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	128	127	128	..
146⅝	110	4†	Am Can	100	141¼	141¼	141½	140½
25⅝	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	20½	20½	20½	20½
22	8	..	Am Chain	100	21½	21½	21½	21½
33¼	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	1300	27⅝	27¼	27½	26⅝
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T h	400	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	300	6⅝	6⅝	6½	6
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	100	32	32	32	32
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	27	27	27	..
6½	2¼	..	Am Hide & L	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞
39⅜	17	..	Am Hide & L pf	900	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
27¼	29½	2.40	Am Home Prod	200	33	32½	32⅝	33
37⅜	18	6	Am International	200	9⅞	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
20⅜	9	..	Am Locomotive	200	16⅝	16½	16⅝	16⅝
58	32	..	Am Loco pf	100	53½	53⅛	53½	53½
24⅞	13½	..	Am Mach & M ct	200	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝
38	11	..	Am Metal	600	24½	24¼	24¼	24⅝
9½	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	900	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
41½	8⅜	..	Am P&L 5% pf	400	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	30
30	6	..	Am P&L 6% pf	300	36⅜	36⅛	36⅜	36½
159	134½	7	Am Radiator	1400	17⅜	17⅛	17½	17⅜
27⅞	15¾	.30b	Am Radiator pf	10	159	159	159	..
51¼	31⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	1200	48⅝	48¼	48¼	48¼
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	200	140¼	140	140¼	139
76	63	3†	Am Snuff	200	73	73	73	..
20¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	200	17¼	16¾	16¾	17¼
105	74¾	5	Am Tob B	300	105½	104¾	104¾	105
145⅜	87⅞	9	Am Tel & Tel	400	139⅞	139½	139⅝	139¼
19¼	7⅛	..	Am Wat W & E	700	16½	16⅛	16¼	16¼
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	800	10¼	9⅞	10	10
61⅜	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	400	59⅝	59	59½	59½
1¾	¾	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	800	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅞
6⅞	2¼	..	Am Wr pf (h)	600	5	4½	5	4⅝
22	8	..	Anaconda Cop	1400	20½	20¼	20⅜	20¼
17⅜	10⅞	.60	Anchor Cap	800	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	11⅝
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	300	47¾	47½	47¾	47
6¼	3¼	..	Armour Ill	400	3⅞	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞
10⅝	5¾	..	Armour Ill pr pf	100	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	6⅝
87⅜	33⅛	..	Artloom Corp	100	81⅝	81⅛	81⅝	81⅝
37⅜	16½	.50	Armstrong & Cork	1100	37	36½	37	36⅝
15⅛	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	100	14¾	14¼	14⅜	13¾
40½	29¾	.50b	Asso Oil	10	38	38	38	..
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	400	49	48¾	49	49
28	15⅛	1	Atl Refining	1300	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜	21⅜
39½	15	..	Auburn Auto	300	36	35¼	36	35½
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	300	6¾	6⅝	6¾	7
61¼	23¼	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	3½	3¼	3½	3⅜

—B—

6⅜	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	700	2¾	2⅝	2¾	2¾
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	1100	16	15¾	16	15⅞
23	9¼	..	Balt & Ohio pf	200	18½	18½	18½	19¼
49½	36⅛	2½	Bangor & Aroos	100	47	47	47	47
10⅜	5⅛	.60†	Barnsdall A	600	10	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞
19	14¼	.50b	Beatrice Cream	400	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13⅛
23¼	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	22¼	22	22	21⅞
50⅜	34	2	Best & Co	100	50¼	50¼	50¼	50⅜
41½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	500	38⅛	37¾	37¾	38
103¾	58¼	1¾b	Beth Steel pf	400	101	100¾	101	100¼
26⅞	14¾	..	Bigelow Sanford	650	27	25⅞	26⅜	25½
14¼	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	1200	13¼	13	13¼	13
16⅛	6½	..	Boeing Airplane	700	14¼	13¾	13¾	13⅞
47¾	40	2†	Bon Ami B	60	40	40	40	40¼
26⅝	21	1.60	Borden	700	24⅜	23¾	23¾	24
56	28¼	2	Borg Warner	900	56	55	56	55
48⅞	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	1900	48½	48	48½	47⅞
15⅜	8½	.40	Bridgpt Brass	300	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¼
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	100	43⅜	43⅜	43⅜	43½
3	1⅞	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	2¼	2	2	2¼
71½	43	.5	Brooklyn Un Gas	200	62½	62½	62½	63¼
6⅞	3⅜	..	Brunswick Balke	100	6	6	6	6¼
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	700	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	11
¾	¼	..	Budd Mfg rts	400	⅝	½	½	⅝
6⅛	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
9¼	2½	..	Budd Wheel	2100	9	8¾	8⅞	8⅞
22½	8¼	..	Bullard	3300	22½	20¾	22½	21
11	3¾	..	Bulova Watch	300	10⅛	10	10⅛	9⅞
2¾	¼	..	Burns Bros A (h)	200	1	1	1	1
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	20	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
20½	13¼	.60	Burroughs Add	1300	20½	20	20	20¼
3⅛	1	..	Bush Term (h)	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
22½	10	..	Bush T Bldgs pf cod	90	16¼	15¾	16¼	..

—C—

42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	800	35⅛	35	35	35½
1⅛	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	200	½	½	½	½
5⅞	2½	..	Calumet & Hecla	100	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5½
27	7½	.40b	Campbell Wy&C	500	26½	26⅛	26½	26¼
16⅜	8¼	.40	Canada Dry	200	8⅜	8¼	8⅜	8½
13⅜	9⅜	..	Canadian Pacific	700	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	9⅞
81½	45¾	..	Case Thresh	2000	79	78¼	78⅞	78¾
118	83½	3	Case Thresh pf	20	117	117	117	117
55½	36½	1†	Caterpillar Trac	800	52⅜	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞
35⅜	19½	..	Celanese Corp	2300	29¼	28⅞	28⅞	29
5⅞	1⅞	..	Celotex Co (h)	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5½
39¼	11¼	..	Celotex Co pf (h)	240	37⅞	36½	37	37½
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	100	7¾	7⅜	7¾	7⅞
63¾	38⅝	4	Cerro de Pasco	500	58⅜	58	58	58
7	3⅜	..	Certain-Teed	400	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	6¼
65¼	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	30	61	61	61	61
47½	37½	2.80	Ches & Ohio	300	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45½
2⅝	7⁄8	..	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	100	1½	1½	1½	..
2¼	⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	100	1	1	1	..
34½	15⅞	1†	Chi Mail Order	400	30	30	30	30¾
3	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	200	1	1	1	1
10⅝	3⅜	..	Chi & N'western (h)	200	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
12	4⅜	..	Chi & N'west pf (h)	100	6	6	6	6
30	25	2	Chi Pneu Tool	300	11¾	11⅜	11¾	11¾
25¼	9	..	Chickasha Cot O	200	25¼	25¼	25¼	25¼
24⅝	31	1†	Chile Copper	1000	21¾	21¾	21¾	22¾
247⅜	14	2	Chrysler	15000	73¼	72½	72⅝	72⅝
18⅜	12¼	.80	City Ice & Fuel	300	15	14¾	14¾	15
245	161⅞	8	Clark Equipment	200	17⅝	17⅜	17⅝	17½
33½	9	..	Coca Cola	300	244	244	244	243
107	69¾	7	Collins & Aikman	1500	32½	32¼	32½	32
14	3⅜	..	Collins & A pf	10	105	105	105	105
71¾	31	5	Columbia Gas	4500	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
81	34½	1†	Columbia G of B	10	70½	70½	70½	69½
53⅞	38½	2½	Columbia Pic vtc	100	67	67	67	66
102⅜	97⅞	4¼	Comm Credit	800	51	50	51	50½
23⅞	17¾	.60†	Comm I Tr 6½%	400	102½	102¼	102½	102¼
27⅜	3¼	..	Comm Solvents	300	19	18¾	18¾	18⅞
65¼	29⅛	3	Comwlth & So	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
37⅝	27	1.60	Comwlth & S 6pf	400	57	56	57	56½
7⅞	3¼	..	Congoleum Nairn	100	37	37	37	37
10⅞	2¼	..	Consol Film Ind	200	4½	4½	4½	4½
4¼	1⅜	..	Consol Cigar	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3¾
34¼	15⅞	1	Consol Gas	2500	26⅜	26	26⅛	26⅛
101¾	72⅛	5	Consol Gas pf	100	99	99	99	99
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	1800	8	7⅞	8	7⅞
1⅝	½	..	Consol Textile	300	1	1	1	1
82	71	6½	Con Clg ppf ww	60	76½	76½	76½	77½
13⅜	8¾	..	Container A	500	12⅜	12¾	12¾	12⅞
5½	2⅞	..	Container B	500	5½	5½	5⅝	5
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	300	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7⅞
2⅜	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
91⅛	62¾	2.40	Cont Can	500	86¾	86	86	86¾
14⅜	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	100	13½	13	½13½	13⅜
42⅜	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	200	40¼	40	40¼	39¾
3⅜	1¾	..	Cont Motors	200	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1⅛
23	15⅛	⅝b	Cont Oil	300	19¾	19¾	19¾	19⅝
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	40	55	54¾	55	..
78⅜	60¼	3	Corn Products	400	63½	63	63	63½
165	149	7	Corn Prod pf	100	151	151	151	150
6⅞	4¼	..	Coty	500	4¾	4½	4¾	4¾
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	200	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
16⅜	11¾	.25b	Crosley Radio	100	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	13¾
47¾	43½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	45⅛	45½	45½	45½
92	74½	5	Crown W Pap 1pf	60	91½	91	91½	..
5⅜	3⅛	..	Crown Zeller vtc	400	5	4⅞	5	5
1⅝	1	..	Cuba Co	200	1⅛	1	1	1⅛
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	50	9½	9½	9½	9½
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishg	100	17½	17½	17½	17¾
103½	69½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100	103¼	103¼	103¼	103
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	1500	3	2⅞	3	..
10⅛	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1000	8½	8⅜	8½	8½
88	73	7	Cushman 7%	60	86	86	86	..
29¾	16	..	Cutler Hammer	300	29⅞	28¾	29⅝	28¾

—D—

42	22¾	..	Deere & Co	500	39¾	39½	39½	40
28	19	.75a	Deere & Co pf	100	28	28	28	..
4¾	1½	..	Denver R G pf	100	3½	3½	3½	..
43½	34⅛	2†	Dome Mines	700	40⅜	40½	40⅜	40½
33	17⅜	.75b	Douglas A	200	31	30¼	30¾	30¾
135¼	86⅜	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	600	128	127¼	128	127⅞
131	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	200	129½	129½	129½	130

—E—

161	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	10	158	158	158	155½
29	16⅜	1†	Eaton Mfg	2500	28⅜	27⅞	27⅞	28
7¾	3¼	..	Eitingon Schild	300	5½	5½	5½	..
32¼	19⅜	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	3300	31	30⅝	30⅝	30⅞
10⅝	3⅜	..	Elec Boat	1700	9¾	9½	9¾	9⅝
8⅝	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
7½	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	800	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5
28	2½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	1200	23½	22¾	23	23¼
32	3	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	1200	26¼	25⅞	25⅞	26
⅞	¼	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	200	⅝	½	⅝	⅝
1⅞	⅝	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h)	200	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
41	14	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	37	37	37	36
7⅜	7½	..	Erie RR	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
41½	14½	..	Engineers PS ww	100	39½	39½	39½	..
14⅞	10½	.80	Eureka Vacuum	200	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
23¼	15	1	Evans Products	100	19	19	19	19
5	2	..	Exchange Buffet	1000	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞

—F—

26½	17	..	Fairbanks Morse	100	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞
19¾	5⅜	..	Fed Lt & Trac	400	16½	16½	16½	16½
7⅜	3¾	.10b	Fed Motor Tr	300	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7⅛
4½	2	..	Fed Screw W	500	3	2⅞	2⅞	..
41½	28½	1.20†	Fidelity Phe F In	400	40¼	40	40¼	40
24½	16	.80†	Filene's Sons Co	20	24½	24½	24½	..
18⅛	13½	.40	Firestone T&R	800	14⅛	14⅜	14⅜	14½
96	84½	6	Firestn T&R pf A	100	92⅞	92⅞	92⅞	82⅝
58⅞	45⅜	2½	First Nat Stores	700	48⅞	48¾	48⅞	48¾
17½	9⅞	..	Foster-Wheeler	300	15½	15½	15½	15¼
28½	17¼	1	Freeport Texas	500	23½	23⅛	23⅝	23⅜
66	30¼	3½g	Franklin Sim pf	20	51	51	51	..
27½	15	..	Fuller pr pf	10	24	24	24	24

—G—

2⅝	⅞	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2	2	2	..
10¼	5½	..	GenAm Inv	600	9¼	9⅛	9¼	..
44	32½	1¾	Gen Am Trans	400	40	39¾	40	39¾
13	7⅝	.80	Gen Baking	400	11½	11⅜	11⅜	11½
8¼	5¼	..	Gen Bronze	100	7	7	7	7⅛
6½	2	..	Gen Cable	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	..
15⅜	4	..	Gen Cable A	100	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
49	19	..	Gen Cable pf	600	44	43¼	44	..
35	20½	.80	Gen Electric	5700	33⅜	33⅜	33½	33⅜
37½	30	1.80	Gen Foods	1500	32⅞	33⅜	32⅞	33⅛
1½	¼	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	¾	¾	¾	¾
47	26⅝	2†	Gen Motors	14600	46¼	45¾	46¼	45¾
119	107½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	300	117⅝	117½	117⅞	..
9¼	3	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3½	3¼	3½	..
38	17⅜	1.60	Gen Print Ink	70	37½	36¾	37½	36¾
106½	93½	6	Gen Print Ink pf	10	106½	106½	106½	..
34¾	15⅜	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
2¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	100	1⅝	1¼	1⅜	1⅝
19½	12	1	Gillette Saf Raz	800	16⅞	16¾	16¾	16⅞
93	70½	5	Gillette S R pf	200	88¾	88¼	88¼	88
8¼	2¼	..	Gimbel Bros	300	4⅝	4¼	4⅜	4¾
36⅜	22⅝	1†	Glidden	2700	37½	36¾	37	36⅝
110¼	104⅞	7	Glidden ppf	40	107½	107	107¼	..
4¾	1⅛	..	Gobel (Adolf) (h)	300	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
18	14⅜	1.30	Gold Dust vtc	800	16⅜	16½	16⅝	16¼
11⅞	7½	..	Goodrich	200	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
86½	46	..	Goodrich pf	100	81⅝	81⅝	81⅝	82
98⅝	19⅜	..	Goodyear	1200	18½	18⅛	18½	18½
7⅝	2½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	1400	7⅝	7⅜	7⅝	7¼
54	30	..	Goth S H pf ww	10	54	54	54	..
31½	1¼	..	Graham Paige	1100	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
13½	5¼	..	Granby	800	13¼	13¼	13½	13¼
6	2¼	..	Grand Union ct	100	3½	3¼	3½	..
29½	20⅛	..	Granite City Stl	300	24¾	24¾	24⅝	24⅝
38¼	26	1†	Grant (WT)	400	33¾	33¾	33¾	34
27½	9¼	..	Great Nor pf	4200	26¼	25¾	25⅞	25⅞
13½	9¼	.80	Great Nor Ore	100	12⅝	12¾	13⅜	12½
32⅜	26⅝	2.40	Great West Sugar	400	28⅝	28½	28⅝	28½
66½	30½	..	Greyhound Cp (Del	6200	66¼	65	65	65¼
80	46	..	Gulf Sta Stl 1pf	10	76	76	76	..

—H—

7½	4	..	Hall Printing	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
97	63	..	Hamilton W pf	10	96½	96½	96½	96½
13⅞	5½	..	Hat Corp of Am	500	11⅞	11⅜	11⅝	11⅞
36	16	1	Harbison Walker	300	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝
4¾	1⅝	..	Hayes Body	700	4¾	4¼	4⅜	4⅜
28½	11	1	Hercules Motors	100	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23½
88⅜	71	3†	Hercules Powder	100	86

Business and Industry

Peak in Retail Sales Expansion Not Yet in Sight, Says Survey

Commerce and Finance

Britain's Return To Gold Now Held As More Likely

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Prospects of sterling's being restored to some form of gold standard are held here to have improved owing to two important additions to the ranks of those who support such a course.

These additions are those of John G. Smith, professor of finance, Birmingham University, and Sir Josiah Stamp, who is president of the London Midland and Scottish Railway, and one of the directors of the Bank of England.

Sir Josiah Gives Views

Sir Josiah gave his views at the recent international building societies conference at Salzburg, Austria. Professor Smith expressed his in an address at Norwich, England, before this year's annual meeting of the British Association. Sir Josiah would proceed by cautious stages. He envisaged, however, the ultimate re-establishment of "some kind of new international gold standard" to which sterling would be linked. He also said "movement of gold must be allowed to have full measure of effect upon the volume of credit and upon the level of prices and wages, otherwise it will fail as an equilibrating governor of the mechanism and we shall repeat our sad experiences."

Professor Smith does not go so far, though he would begin to take action with less deliberation. He would "stabilize sterling on a gold basis tentatively, and by maintenance of steady sterling exchange rates look forward to internal prices elsewhere adjusting themselves to the new situation thus created."

The difference between these two proposals exemplifies a dilemma in which Britain finds itself. In 1931 sterling was driven off the gold standard because Britain's manufacturers and farmers were unable, and British wage earners were unwilling, to reduce their scale of costs and remuneration to the extent necessary to maintain sterling exchange at the parity then in force.

Biggest Slump in History

In 1931 British industry found itself suffering from the biggest slump in history, a slump widely associated with Britain's return to the gold standard in 1925, at a parity which is generally admitted to have been too high.

British bankers now appear to think—much as French bankers thought in 1927 when the franc was fixed on gold at one fifth of its prewar parity—that all would be well if the rates selected were low enough.

British bankers aim, at all cost, at restoring a gold standard of some kind. They claim that public confidence would be likely to be so largely restored by such a move as to bring out gold now locked up in enormous quantities. Such a plethora of money it has been suggested, would consequently arise as very materially to restore still disastrously depressed commodity prices.

British industrialists mistrust these hopes which they find reminiscent of those entertained in the same circles in 1925, when, in consequence, the Government restored the gold standard. British industrialists attribute the economic difficulties in which France finds itself today to the fact that subsequent appreciation of the purchasing value of gold has now deprived that country of much of the benefit it received from its currency devaluation policy of a decade ago.

They fear that what is now happening in France may be repeated in the United Kingdom unless the present flexibility of sterling be preserved.

Tentative Stabilization

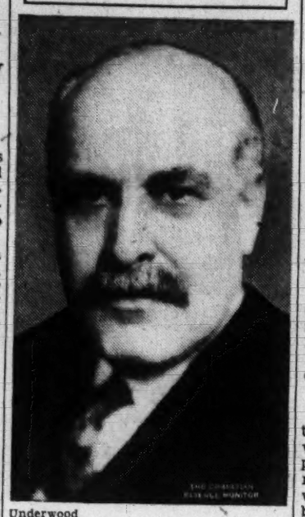
Proposals for tentative stabilization of sterling have been put forward and widely supported as a compromise between these conflicting views of bankers and industrialists. The one class, it is argued, would thereby get something that might grow into absolute stabilization. The other, at least until more settled conditions had been reached, would be safeguarded against repetition of the deflation that hit industry so hard in the years prior to 1931.

The chief objection to this course is one to which Professor Gustav Cassel, the Swedish economist, has called attention. Professor Cassel holds that tentative stabilization would satisfy nobody, since gold hoarding would be likely to continue until all danger of further currency devaluation had been removed.

Sir Josiah here comes in. As a director of the Bank of England he says in effect "stabilize fully on gold eventually." As the president of a Great British railway he says in effect "do this with such safeguards as to save industry from repetition of the deflation which has done so much harm in the past."

The British Government has so far held its hand. It is understood to incline to the bankers' view, but to realize also that the tentative stabilization of which much is just now being heard, is not altogether different from what has been already brought about by quite unofficial co-operation amongst the central banks of Britain, France and the United States. The pound sterling, it is pointed out, has already for more than 18 months exchanged fairly constantly for about 75 francs or 495 cents. "Would," it is asked, "the prospects of trade improve, if the advice now given to the Government were accepted?"

For Gold Standard



Underwood

Sir Josiah Stamp
Director of Bank of England and President of the London, Midland & Scottish Railway

Raw Silk Prices Are Highest Since 1933

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—Raw silk rose Tuesday to $1.97 for the September position on the exchange and to $2 and $2.02½ for crack double extras in the open market. The trade has recently been advised that the autumn cocoon crop is 10 to 15 per cent under the short crop of a year ago. The quotations compare with a low of $1.28 a pound last spring. The September level is the highest since 1933.

The continued rise in raw silk has brought buying of all-silk gray goods practically to a standstill, it was reported by brokers, as buyers are withdrawing for the moment and are refusing to follow the rise. The situation, it was said, is causing a further swing to acetate and rayon fabrics, particularly in cloths for lower-price dresses.

About half of the current consumption of silk, however, is by the hosiery industry. Hosiery manufacturers were reported as operating cautiously, following the recent advance they put into effect of 35 cents a dozen on branded and 25 cents on unbranded lines.

Brokers said that the big volume all-silk fabrics this season have been the 50-64 crêpes, which through successive advances have moved up to 26 cents, against previous levels this year of 18½ to 19 cents.

Idaho Leads the Nation In Silver Output in 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

IDAHO FALLS, Idaho, Sept. 28—Idaho led the nation in silver production last year, reports from the Bureau of Mines show, there being a total output from the State of 7,410,000 ounces. The Sunshine Mine on Big Creek is still the greatest producer of the white metal in America with an output of a half-ton of silver daily.

The western states in order of silver production are Idaho, Utah, Arizona, Montana, Colorado, Nevada, New Mexico, Texas and California. The combined output of these states in 1934 was 31,985,708 ounces, or 98 per cent of the total United States production, the report shows.

Retail Business Rise Continuing Throughout U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The progressive trend in the retail trade has not been altered to any substantial degree during the past week and while gains were not impressive, the widened margin from the 1934 level was noteworthy, according to the weekly report of Dun & Bradstreet.

Wholesale trade increased as reorders piled in and advance commitments expanded. Stocks were at low levels and there was lessened apprehension of inventory depreciation as prices strengthened.

Peak Not Reached

"Aided by ideal weather conditions and the passing of the hot spell which retarded distribution in many parts of the country a week earlier, retail sales expanded moderately, with the peak for the season yet to be discerned," says the report. "Consumers appear to be definitely in a buying mood, judging from the extension of their interest from necessities to luxury items and higher-priced merchandise. Women's dresses, fur-trimmed coats, hosiery, shoes, and handbags headed shopping lists, sales of dry goods, blankets, underwear, china, and glassware were a close second. Some rather spectacular gains were reported for radios, silverware, jewelry, drugs, cosmetics, and candies.

"The progressive trend of retail distribution gathered fresh momentum in those districts where fall buying was resumed, following the interruption by unseasonably warm weather," the survey continues. "The increase for the week ranged from 2 to 10 per cent, while the estimated gain over the comparative 1934 total averaged 12 to 30 per cent, taking the country as a whole.

"For the New England states gains ran as high as 15 to 20 per cent over last year's sales, as more industries advanced schedules. Unsettled conditions in coal-mining areas reduced buying in some parts of the East, but volume was ahead of a year ago by 10 to 18 per cent.

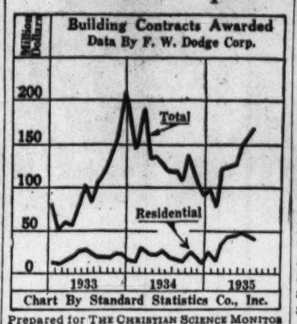
"As neither retailers nor manufacturers are stocked heavily, wholesale markets have been sensitively indicative of widening distribution, with pressure exerted to keep merchants supplied, in view of the difficulties encountered in obtaining prompt deliveries," the report says.

Stocks Are Light

"Instead of the slower pace that was anticipated, wholesale buying increased during the week, the steady gain in reorders being supplemented by a larger number of visitors at the leading centers. Buying ahead now has become more general.

"Fall and winter clothing continued to claim major attention, with sport coats, fur-trimmed models, jerseys, knitted ensembles, handbags, gloves, and evening gowns particularly sought. In some markets, orders for women's shoes have bulked 10 to 15 per cent larger than a year ago at this season. The movement of furniture, rugs, house-furnishings, and draperies increased, and there was a pronounced strengthening in the call for china, table glassware, and silverware."

Building Awards Continue Upward



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOTAL building contract awards and residential awards are traced on the accompanying chart since Jan. 1, 1933.

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

The recovery in Great Britain's income from her investments abroad is one of the most encouraging signs now apparent of world economic revival, as distinct from reflationary revival in this or any other particular country. The two phenomena, however, cannot be logically separated; for the improvement in our interest and dividend receipts derives in part from our own greater demand for the raw materials and foodstuffs that our chief debtors produce.

Britain's Foreign Investments

In 1933, according to the estimates of Sir Robert Kindersley, Great Britain's total income from oversea investments was under £150,000,000. In 1934 it exceeded £158,000,000. The increase, moreover, was entirely concentrated on our commercial and industrial investments; for the total interest received on government and municipal bonds actually fell by a small fraction. On the one hand, there were one or two new defaults, and cash payments from Germany were reduced; on the other hand, some defaults (notably that of Brazil) were mitigated in 1934. Repurchases and sinking-fund repayments account for a drop in income from bonds of foreign and of British Empire countries, and the latter also effected a saving of interest by important conversions, but there was at the same time some new investment in these fields. The relative stability of income from government bonds during the depression is perhaps the most remarkable feature of Sir Robert Kindersley's tables. The highest figure recorded was £65,900,000 in 1931, the lowest £61,000,000 in 1934, a drop of only 7 per cent. The depreciation of the pound helped to maintain the nominal total, but practically all our oversea bond investments are expressed in sterling. In the four years 1931-34, defaults are reckoned to have cost British investors £16,000,000 in all, which is 6 per cent of the total income receivable from foreign and empire governments and municipalities during that period.

Bonds Versus Shares

The stability of income from bonds, compared with that from share investments, is reflected also in our different experience with regard to investments in foreign and colonial companies, on the one hand, and in British companies operating abroad, on the other; for a much higher proportion of the British capital involved takes the form of fixed interest-bearing securities in the former than in the latter group. Between 1929 and 1933 our income from foreign and colonial companies fell by 43 per cent; our income from British companies operating abroad fell by over 51 per cent. Both groups made a better showing in 1934, but the improvement was proportionally greater in the non-British concerns. Special influences must not be forgotten—for instance, the difficulty of transferring earnings on our large railway investments in Argentina, which fall into the British company group. In sum, income from all our nongovernmental investments abroad increased by £8,500,000 in 1934, or nearly 10 per cent of the previous year's total.

The Effect of Restriction

This general improvement was due in part to the rise in the price of certain restricted commodities in which British capital is prominently interested, and to that extent is to be held no more stable than the restriction schemes in question. The uncertainty of this factor is illustrated by the fact that while both tin and rubber stood much higher in 1934 than in 1933 their present prices are well below last year's levels, and show no immediate signs of recovery. Tin has probably sunk permanently below the uneconomic figure of £230 a ton, at which the international restriction committee formerly sought to hold it. The outlook for rubber is more obscure. Dutch interests are once more decrying the restriction scheme, which is certainly no longer outstandingly successful from the producers' point of view; for rubber stands at 2d. a pound less than a year ago, and the statistical position is not over-encouraging. The dilemma is that while further restriction seems necessary in order to secure a profitable price, the degree of restriction already imposed has been almost too much for the Dutch native areas, whose exports, though now slackening, greatly exceeded their allotted quotas earlier in the year. The export tax, racking as it is, has proved a dubious substitute for direct restriction. Thus a serious crisis is due when the international committee meets on Sept. 24, with British interests ranged in favor of more restriction, and the Dutch as firmly opposed.

Nor must the possibility of a fall in the guilder from the gold standard be wholly left out of account. If that happened, prices of international commodities like rubber would rise in terms of guilders, and the need of the Dutch East Indies for a higher world price would be proportionately diminished.

Outlook for the Future

On the whole, therefore, the prospect of further immediate improvement in the British income from investments in industries such as these is a poor one. There is plenty of room, of course, for improvement all round as a result of expanding world trade and a natural rise in the general level of prices. Nevertheless, Sir Robert Kindersley warns us against expecting, even with full world recovery, a restoration of our oversea investment income to its pre-slump maximum. Compositions will replace defaults; the British Dominions and others will continue to convert their bonds to lower rates of interest; and in the great tropical industries in which so much British capital is invested "the fantastic prices attained by certain articles in the years prior to the depression are no longer possible."

Phelps Dodge to Increase Output in Arizona Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BISBEE, Ariz., Sept. 28—On the heels of an announcement that the Inspiration Consolidated Copper Company is resuming production with 500 men on the pay roll after a four-year shutdown, comes a decision of the Phelps Dodge Corporation to increase by 25 per cent the output of its Copper Queen mine at Bisbee, the United Verde unit at Jerome and the New Cornelia at Ajo, Ariz.

Phelps Dodge production goes immediately from 15,000,000 to about 19,000,000 pounds of copper a month. In preparation for this increase the smelter work week was lengthened from five to six days and the corporation's pay roll increased to 3500 men before the news was released. This is about 1000 more than the P. D. properties were employing a year ago.

Savings Banks See Social Insurance As Possible Enemy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 28—Attacking as an enemy of the savings banks the teaching prevalent today that social security can be guaranteed by the Government, Dr. Harold Stonier, educational director of the American Bankers Association, speaking before the fortieth annual convention of the Savings Banks Association of the State of New York, declared that social insurance can never be a substitute for individual initiative and saving.

The federal program "to promise abundance for all—by robbing selective Peter to pay collective Paul" is considered a mirage. "Social security," said Dr. Stonier, "with its alluring promise that someone else will guarantee for the 'rainy day' can never take the place of the traditional program of the savings banks that man's future welfare is a matter of individual responsibility."

"I believe," he said, "that the current social security propaganda will temporarily retard public approval of the ideal savings bank, but it will prove a boomerang, and eventually public esteem for your institutions will be redoubled, just as it was enhanced substantially following the orgy of gambling that ended in 1929."

The association's members adopted a resolution commending "all efforts in the field of social security such as will add to the self-respect and self-dependence of the citizens of this country, while deploring such as might tend to discourage individual effort and substitute a reliance upon the help of others."

Stone New President

Harold Stone, president of the Onondaga County Savings Bank of Syracuse, was elected president of the association to succeed Henry R. Kinsey.

Other officers who were installed were: First vice-president, Myron S. Short, secretary Buffalo Savings Bank; second vice-president, Earle W. Stone, president Binghamton Savings Bank; third vice-president, Henry D. Rodgers, treasurer Albany Savings Bank; fourth vice-president, Charles T. Dutcher, president Greenwich Savings Bank, New York; fifth vice-president, George S. Downing, president Jamaica Savings Bank, New York.

Dr. Stonier declared that there is nothing "to take the place of prudent management when the question of public approval is involved. Prudent management will first of all aim for respect, and not popularity. Respect is based primarily upon knowledge and we respect one who knows his business."

Sees New Laws Here to Stay

Major Fred N. Oliver, counsel for the national and state associations of savings banks, said in summarizing the social security laws that "this legislation is here to stay, in some form or other."

Major Oliver warned that there will be constant pressure for liberality, that administration costs may prove excessively high and that the statewide pool program of operation may be found to be unfair to stabilized industries which are forced directly to support unstable ones.

New Public Utility Holding Act Gets Court Test at Baltimore

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 28—The first test of constitutionality of the Wheeler-Rayburn public utility act passed by the Seventy-fourth Congress is before the courts here today, with John W. Davis, Democratic presidential nominee in 1924 and internationally known corporation and constitutional lawyer, challenging the legislation. After five hours of court proceedings, Judge William C. Coleman, of the United States District Court, permitted the case to proceed late yesterday afternoon pending a further study of the question of jurisdiction.

Mr. Davis, who is counsel to the Edison Electric Institute, entered the case as attorney for Dr. Fred Lautenbach, a Baltimore dentist, who holds $2500 of the debentures of the American State Public Service Company.

Charge Lack of Jurisdiction

Judge John J. Burns, general counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission, and Thomas G. Corcoran and Benjamin V. Cohen, co-drafters of the Wheeler-Rayburn Act, represented the Attorney General. They asked that the court dismiss the case on the grounds that the parties challenging the act's constitutionality were "friendly" and that, without "adversary" interests, the court lacked jurisdiction.

The proceedings were marked by frequent clashes between counsel, and one of the high lights was an admission by Dr. Lautenbach that he knew Mr. Davis was to be his counsel, but that he did not expect to pay him a fee. It was further shown that Dr. Lautenbach had met Mr. Davis for the first time in the court room yesterday after the case had been called for trial.

He testified that his broker had telephoned to him and said he had papers to sign in connection with the organization of the American States Public Service Company and that when he called at the broker's office he was told that the company would represent him.

Judge Burns argued that the Government had not had sufficient time to prepare for the case and that the action had been "cooked up" as a "friendly" proceeding whose aim it was to get an "advisory opinion" on the constitutionality of the act. Mr. Burns stressed that they were appearing only as "friends of the court" and not as actual parties to the proceedings.

Davis Resents Implication

Mr. Davis bitterly resented the implication that there was collusion in his appearance as attorney for Dr. Lautenbach. He admitted he had been retained by the Edison Electric Institute, but stressed his right to judge what employment he was willing to accept. He denied categorically that the test case had been "prearranged" or that there had been "professional impropriety" and "collusion," and scored the chief council for the Securities and Exchange Commission, declaring these charges "would have offended the dignity of a police court."

"They stooped to seize a handful of mud in each hand and think by throwing it at the litigants and their counsel that in some way they can influence the action—even the power—of this court," he declared, "I say it is an unworthy, an undignified and a contemptible presentation."

Mr. Davis charged that Mr. Corcoran would not be satisfied with "a real controversy" in the case unless it was also "a quarrel, arm's-length bargaining" and urged that the charges against himself and his colleagues be permanently embodied in the records of the court.

"One time in my career," he said, "it became my unhappy duty to move to strike from the files of the Supreme Court of the United States for scandal and impertinence a brief filed by a well-known member of the bar. And, in passing upon the motion, Chief Judge White, in language that will never be forgotten, said that they declined for the time being to grant the motion because they wanted that brief to remain on the records of the court as a standing exemplary to the bar of things that a brief ought not to be.

"And I, therefore, whatever my colleagues may do, without binding them, so far as I am concerned, I want this statement and the paper and the document filed by the counsel of the commission to be made permanent parts of the record of this court as a standing example to the bar of official and personal impropriety and professional impertinence to the court."

Wouldn't Explain Attack

The real purpose back of the action, it appeared from the proceedings, was to liquidate the American States Public Service Company. Ralph P. Buell, attorney for Burco, Inc., which holds $150,000 of the holding company's bonds, said his clients wanted the concern liquidated. He came into the case of his own free will, he added.

After the arguments had been presented by both sides, Judge Coleman announced that he did not consider the facts of the charges borne out by the evidence. He would give further consideration to the law on the point of jurisdiction, he added.

The American States Public Service Company was a utility holding concern now under the jurisdiction of the United States District Court here. It owns and operates through subsidiaries water and electricity units in Michigan, Illinois, Idaho, Oregon, Indiana, Montana and California. These companies do a purely intrastate business, and it is not possible, it is held, to make a single integrated system out of them as stipulated by the utility act. Reorganization of them along the lines now before the Federal Court here would, it was declared, mean that by 1938 these same properties would have been broken up and disposed of and the holding company dissolved.

Interested parties have been deadlocked for 15 months over four plans of reorganization. The case brought before Judge Coleman comes up on the request of the trustees, represented by James Ripley as counsel, for instructions from the court on what to do about the requirements of the utility act.

It is felt in highest public utility circles that the future of the electric and gas utility industry rests, to a major degree, upon the outcome of the case.

Livestock Prices Slump at Chicago On Big Arrivals

CHICAGO, Sept. 28—The season's heaviest arrivals of steers along with a slipping dressed beef market caused prices for all major classes to slump sharply Monday according to a report by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, but there was a general recovery on slaughter kinds before the week closed.

Feeder cattle, however, failed to revive, and closed 25-50c lower for the week.

Fed steers and yearlings tumbled 25-50c at the outset, but the strictly good and choice steers closed the week steady. Lower grades finished 15-25c lower, instances off more on common quality kinds. Top for the week touched $13.25, being paid for strictly choice mediumweights. Numerous sales were made at $13 and above.

Grass cattle going to killers were under pressure throughout. Fed heifers gained 25c in extremes, short supplies being a factor in the trade. Top was $11.25. Cows closed strong to 25c higher after opening lower.

Late sales on cutter grades were at $3.50-$4.35, with fat cows at $4.75-$5.50. Best westerns are eligible around $6. Bulls had an uneven course, closing steady. Late top on sausage bulls was $6.75.

Vealers ended steady 50c lower, closing extreme top resting at $10.50. The high point on feeders was $9 paid for 1200 pound half-fat kinds. Yearlings reached $8.60 and bulk sales were made at $6.50-$7.75, late top $8.40.

Hogs advanced sharply at the start of the week but turned reactionary and closed 10-35c lower. The week's top was $12.15, with the late peak of $11.80 paid sparingly. Bulk of the good and choice 170-250 pound weights at the finish of the week sold at $11.50-$11.70 and 260-300 pound kinds had a spread of $11.10-$11.60; 145-165 pound, $11.15-$11.35; sorted packing sows, $10.25-$10.40; unsorted $9.85-$10.15.

An early advance in fat lambs was lost, closing values weak to $25c lower. Aged sheep were strong to 25c higher, and feeders steady to 15c higher. Closing lamb top was $9.50, week's top $9.50; ewes $4.40, feeders, $9.25.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Oct. 21

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 5
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Oct. 21
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Oct. 21

JUST 90 STEPS DOWN MILK STREET

from Washington Street is a bank that always keeps in mind the depositor's point of view. We welcome medium or small accounts of business or professional men and women.

PILGRIM TRUST COMPANY

31 Milk Street - - - Boston, Mass.

CHECKING ACCOUNTS — SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

SAFE DEPOSIT SERVICE

DOTEN-DUNTON DESK CO.

Distinctive Commercial Furniture

32 FRANKLIN STREET BOSTON

OBrion Russell & Co.

INSURANCE of Every Description

108 Water Street Boston
Tel. Hubbard 8760

115 Broadway New York
Barclay 7-8540

MASSACHUSETTS SAVINGS BANK

52 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON

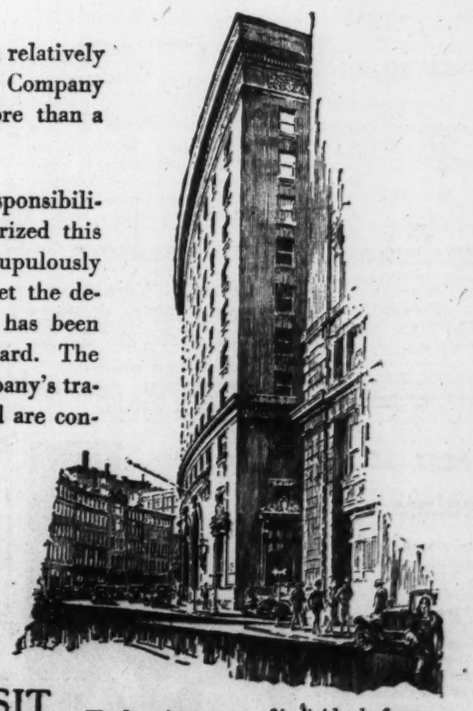
INTEREST BEGINS OCT. 1

Responsibilities Of Trusteeship

Starting more than 50 years ago with a relatively small amount of Trust business, this Company today is managing Trust funds of more than a quarter of a billion dollars.

Our deep sense of obligation in the responsibilities of trusteeship, which has characterized this service from the beginning, has been scrupulously maintained. Our staff, increased to meet the demands of the growing Trust business, has been held consistently to the highest standard. The Directors are ever mindful of the Company's traditions of fidelity and conservatism and are constantly vigilant to see that they are maintained unimpaired.

Our Trust Officers will be glad to talk with you and your attorney regarding your Trust business.



BOSTON SAFE DEPOSIT AND TRUST COMPANY

100 FRANKLIN STREET

At ARCH and DEVONSHIRE STREETS.

The deposit accounts of individuals, firms, corporations and fiduciaries are accepted in our Banking Department, where facilities are unexcelled for handling such accounts.

Schools — Colleges
Home Study

Dad as a Proud Parent of His Boy — 1935 Model

Parents — Teachers
Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Wide World

The Children of the World Are Back at School Again

Four countries are represented today. At the left is a little school in a poorer quarter of Cairo, Egypt. There is much to be done here before the school might qualify as modern, but the work goes on. In upper center you gaze upon a "school bus." In La Tuque, Quebec, children are conveyed to and from school in this ox-drawn cart. Like the American child in France, one marvels that children so young as these can chatter French so fluently!

Below it is a streetcar with a new job. It seems that the school district in this particular rural section of Berkley, Mich., found itself unable to raise funds for a new school building, and provided this remodeled interurban trolley for a school. For adequate lighting and convenience it certainly has its points, and the children seem to like it.

The parents of the children seen at the right are Laplanders who roam with their reindeer herds. During the winter they leave their children behind under the care of the Swedish Government, for schooling. This school is at Jarkasjarel, and the children are cared for under government supervision by Lap women in private homes there. In the summer they are sent back to their families.

You may like to clip these pictures for your classroom bulletin board. Schools of other countries will be published soon.

A Lad Needs His Father

Offering Wise Counsel and Brotherly Comradship

By a Headmaster

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"DAD" is entitled to take an active part in the development of his boy. Fathers who know their business can and should do a great deal toward bringing to the surface good character traits in that bit of humanity that both parents are so eager to see develop into an upstanding son.

One of the chief factors in this situation is the home environment. Both parents have a very important part in this.

A harmonious home atmosphere cannot be well erected by either a father or a mother; it is a "work-together" proposition. Some fathers do not realize this as much as they should, nor do they realize that they "throw a sizable monkeywrench into the works" merely by being nonco-operative or disinterested, "letting mother do everything when it comes to the children." A good father, interested in the affairs of his youngsters, is a decided influence for good in their progress towards worthy goals.

Personal Example

In any good home there is much opportunity for the joy to be found in the sacrifices that men and women make for their boys and girls. The sacrifice to which I particularly refer involves nothing more than that of time. It pays to find the hours that children hope to find in play and work with their respective parents. A father cannot afford to be selfish in this respect. A spending of time that he might like to devote to his own play interests will pay large dividends in satisfaction and happiness if he will allot some of it to his boy.

There is a good deal of harm done by fathers who are too generous in the matter of money allowance to their boys. Every youngster should have a few coins to jingle in his pocket. If he has the opportunity to earn some of it, so much the better. The father who creates the impression in the mind of his boy that he (the father) is a sort of private bank from which money can be drawn at any convenient time has only himself to blame if the boy becomes extreme in his demands and develops habits that come from the spending of too much money. One of the best lessons that a good and sensible father can teach his son is that which has to do with the care and spending of money.

Like an Older Brother

When a boy has to go to somebody other than his "Dad" for advice in personal affairs there must be something lacking in the fine relations that exist between the father and his boy. A father should be in some respects an older brother to whom the younger brother will naturally turn in times of trouble and need. There should always be a wholesome frankness between the two.

A father who has not learned that boys are sensitive to criticism has something to learn. He should try to go back to his own boyhood days and find there that it is true that he was sensitive. I may be wrong, but it is my sincere belief that youngsters of the male gender need more help over the hard places than do their sisters. Boys need to be encouraged and fathers can do much in this respect. Fathers need to be patient.

I believe that sooner or later all boys must learn how to stand "on their own." But this should be a gradual learning process. Father can do much to help. I have always believed that the lessons of right living can be taught better through companionable associations and friendly but frank talks than by letting a boy find out things by himself. Many lessons in the field of responsibility can be taught by the right kind of a father.

Giving Them a Share of His Time

No father can afford to set a poor personal example for his boy to imitate. If a man is careless in his speech; if his habits are in some respects bad; if he places a low estimate on spiritual values; if his code of ethics in business dealings is below par; if these and other things that could be mentioned are thought to be all right by the father—what can be expected of the son? I feel sure that the best present-day fathers are constantly instilling in the minds of their boys a good many of our old-fashioned and time-tested ideals so that in hard years ahead the career of the boy will be a success and his reputation a thing to be proud of.

One of the most successful fathers that I know of was an uneducated man who, with his good wife's help, raised and educated a family of five boys. This man always did what he thought was right in his dealings with other men and taught his boys such fundamentals as that it pays to be honest and truthful; it pays to safeguard one's health; it is a good thing to learn how to work; it is wise to be frugal but not stingy; that one need not be ashamed to acknowledge a belief in things spiritual; and that it is good business to do right and bad business to do wrong. This is one reason why he and the mother of his boys are now approaching 90 years of age and why their years have been full of happiness; they have not had to worry about their boys.

As I grow older I wonder more and more if, after all, the father who can be classified as "good" won't in a sense (as he grows older) get the better of the deal. There must be a tremendous amount of satisfaction to a man advanced in years, to note that the boy or boys to whom he was a good "Dad" during their developing years is in turn a good father to other youngsters. Not a bad thought to ponder on!

Does Your Child Enjoy You?

Your Looks and Bearing Mean More Than You Know

The Parent

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Missouri

Dear Editor:

The Parent Column has always been full of interest for me even though my little flock are now grown up.

Many of the letters remind me of incidents of earlier years—such a reminder came in the letter of Mrs. E. H. H. in the Monitor of September 7, when she spoke of parents (especially mothers) keeping the children proud of her appearance.

Years ago, when my children were small, I visited their schoolrooms as frequently as possible as I was genuinely interested in their work and liked to keep in touch with them in this way.

Sometimes, being quite a busy "house-mother," I would dress hastily, dash over to the schoolhouse, with somewhat of the thought that after all it did not matter what I wore. But one day I received a jolt from small son which has not yet lost its effect. At lunch I said that I might drop in that afternoon to visit their rooms and after the other children left, son lingered behind and amazed me by asking me what I was going to wear to school. I was so surprised I just gasped out, Oh I didn't know, why? Then he said, so very apologetically, nothing, only he did hope I'd wear my silk dress. Of course I at once assured him that I would, and asked if there was anything else that would please him. The requests that followed showed plainly how observant this 10-year-old was of the details of his mother's appearance, for I was asked to wear my "high-heeled slippers" (dress shoes), new hat, my cape (a new wrap, quite a new-style one then) and my white pearl beads. I wore all these and when I went to his room felt that I was pleasing him very much, especially when I nonchalantly slipped the cape back over my shoulders so that the beads were visible.

That evening he slipped up to me when we were alone and said I looked "awful nice" at school. I never forgot this reminder and think of it many times now when we start out together for some place and he tells me I look nice.

Mothers play such a prominent part in the affairs of little children, and we should always be grateful when we are allowed to peek behind the scenes into the child's realm of thought.

I appreciate the Monitor more all the time, and every department is helpful.

(Mrs. A. K.

* * *

Taught to Hold His Own

State of Washington

Dear Parents:

The letter from Mrs. E. B. W. prompts me to write and tell of our experience concerning children's little (or big) attacks on each other.

We have three children, two boys ages 12 and 8, and a little girl of four. Desiring to raise our first boy to be courteous and considerate we taught him not to hit back or fight if other children slapped or hit him and he was obedient to our teaching. When he became old enough to mix with other boys we found that boys, especially older ones, always tried out a boy with a hit or a slap or a few punches and that our son, trained to dislike fighting, was at a disadvantage in not knowing how to protect himself. He suffered great humiliation and was afraid to get any distance from an older person who could protect him.

We changed our method and taught him never to start a fight or to strike first, but if forced, to go the limit to protect himself and to do it in a good-tempered way. Immediately he took his place as one of the bunch.

When the second boy grew up he was taught from babyhood to protect himself. Even the little girl can hold her own. They are all considered courteous and well mannered children.

If a child cannot defend himself a few lessons in boxing will give him the knowledge and the confidence necessary. We found that when other children learned that a child can and will defend himself he will no longer be called on to "prove himself." Failure to keep his self-respect and be one of the crowd is a serious handicap to the small boy and is more far-reaching than is sometimes realized, especially to the timid child.

Our oldest boy is now a school patrol boy—one of three chosen out of a group of 70 boys—because of his courtesy, judgment, kindness, honesty, dependability, and good citizenship. He is very proud of the fact that his job as patrol boy is to help the smaller children across two boulevards and a busy thoroughfare.

Teaching a child to protect himself is not teaching him to be a fighter or to be aggressive but it is teaching him to stand on his own and face the world fearlessly.

I have received much help from the Parent Column for which please accept my thanks. I hope it may continue in its good work.

Yours very truly,

(Mrs.) S. M. M.

Home and School Co-operation

What the World Is Doing to Bring These Two Together

By Margaretta Willis Reeve

Formerly President of the International Federation of Home and School

ALTHOUGH the movement to secure closer co-operation between home and school has been active in the United States for more than 30 years, we have paid little attention to its progress in other countries. The fact that it expresses a fundamental need is evidenced by the discovery that in at least 33 other nations it has been developed in one form or another.

II

Austria, Germany, Hungary

In Austria and Germany there is extensive parent-teacher organization but I find it largely government controlled and the parents have little or no part save to listen, and to furnish special equipment, scholarships, etc. The home life is practically untouched by its activities and the contact with the teachers is upon the ground of school improvement. The local units are grouped under the various types of school, elementary, secondary, rural and Roman Catholic, each having its separate national administration. Here again, however, the leaven is at work, and many of the progressive teachers are seeking to bring about a change which shall permit of the intelligent co-operation of the parents in matters of child training.

Hungary has thus far approached the solution of its recognized child problems through the Ecole Maternelle or combined nursery school and kindergarten, reaching thus the mothers of the pre-school children. It is of interest to note that in practically all European countries these Ecoles Maternelles are under the state system, and therefore these parent groups constitute an important phase of home and school co-operation, since they reach the parents when the children are but two years old, and play a major role in the establishment of good habits, both mental and physical. Hungary is eager to carry the movement into the upper schools and a director for that country has recently been appointed to inaugurate a national parent-teacher program.

Latvia and Roumania

Latvia has been "stepping forward" rapidly since the war. It has a system of school councils composed of the principal of the school and a parent and a teacher from each grade. This council has power to elect teachers, and its participation in school administration has given rise to many misunderstandings. There is a Parents' and Educators' Association which is controlled by the Social-Democrats and there is also a Latvian Parents' Association. The racial divisions in this little country are so acute that each nationality has its own organization, and this last group, which is endeavoring to bring about national federation, is as yet too new for a far estimate of its success and value.

Roumania has developed a good system of collaboration through school committees composed of parents, teachers, former pupils, communal authorities and other interested citizens. These committees promote the welfare of the school, supply lectures, open-air schools, workshops, holiday homes and excursions, help the needy children and undertake the repair and sometimes the construction of school buildings. There is no national connection between the units.

Czechoslovakia

Czechoslovakia has a number of individual groups which are doing good work and which, under the recently appointed Director of the International Federation may be encouraged to unite. Their program is perhaps closer than that of any other of which we have knowledge, to the conception of the movement as it is held in the United States. It covers these points among others: "Supervision of the education of youth, both in the school and outside of it; promotion of the education of the family by advice, assistance, lectures, meetings; education of the parents in child training, social science and health; spread of knowledge with regard to school problems; maintenance of friendly relations between the home and the school; promotion of moral and physical training and of after-school activities."

Next Saturday this "World Trip" will take us into several other countries. This is part of a speech given not long ago by Mrs. Reeve.

New Degree Offered Victorian Teachers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Melbourne, Vic.

Many years of effort by the school of education at the University of Melbourne to raise the profession to the same status as law, medicine and engineering have been rewarded by the decision of the university council to establish a degree of Bachelor of Education.

Previously the university awarded only a diploma of education and a degree of Master of Education. The diploma for many years has been the standard qualification for the registration of secondary schoolteachers in Victoria. It required one year's work, including practical teaching, after the completion of some university degree. The course for the degree of Master of Education required two additional years' work, partly by way of advanced examination and partly by way of thesis. It has been awarded only 16 times since its institution in 1925.

Supporting the establishment of the Bachelor of Education degree, the master of Ormond College, Mr. D. K. Picken, said that it was the end of a long process in which the lectureship in education had been changed to a professorship and an arts degree had been made a prerequisite to the diploma of education. At last education is on a par with law and medicine and other courses. "We can regard the change," he said, "as an epic in the history of the universitl. The raised status should increase the emoluments of the teaching profession."

The proposed Bachelor of Education degree is based on the system in operation in the Scottish universities. The course will occupy two years, the first to be spent at the university and the second in a teaching post, with seminars and reading courses in the vacations. The work for the first year will be substantially the same as for the present diploma. The second year's work will involve a study of experimental education and the carrying out of approved investigation. The diploma course, as such, will disappear. However, as the actual diploma has an obvious professional convenience and value both in Victoria and overseas, it is proposed that those who have completed the first year of the degree course shall be entitled, as at present, to a certificate which will still be called a diploma of education.

There will be consequential changes in the Master of Education degree, which will become a higher degree obtainable by thesis only. Teachers, who have already qualified for the diploma, will be able to proceed to the bachelor degree by completing the additional work.

DANCING

Fanchon and marco
Specializing in DANCING of all types. Fanchon and Marco training is designed to equip for careers on STAGE, SCREEN or RADIO. Write for Booklet Right Now!
SCHOOL of the THEATRE
5600 SUNSET BLVD . . . HOLLYWOOD, CALIF.

COEDUCATIONAL

BENTLEY SCHOOL
Nursery School to College
Boarding and Day School
Co-educational
Non-sectarian
Progressive
All-Day Program
Art, Music, Rhythms, French, Swimming, Horseback Riding, College Preparatory and Academic Courses. High Standards. Catalogue.
40 W. 86th St., N. Y. C. Tel. SUsq. 7-1837

CLAIRBOURN
Coeducational
A COUNTRY DAY and BOARDING SCHOOL
Swimming, tennis, etc., under Sports Director
Kindergarten through College Preparatory
Tel. Alh. 6824
Cor. Huntington Dr. and Sunnyslope
P. O. Box No. 201
PASADENA, CALIF.

THE Cushman School
Distinctive for Character Development and Scholastic Achievement
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
NURSERY THROUGH 6th GRADE
MIAMI, FLORIDA

Progress at Principia
More than fifty thousand persons interested in The Principia periodically receive "Progress at Principia"; an interesting, illustrated bulletin published to interpret the spirit and purpose of The Principia. Upon request, this publication will be sent regularly without charge.
The PRINCIPIA
Saint Louis, Missouri
Founded 1898
Senior College / Upper School
Junior College / Lower School
Coeducational

BUSINESS—SECRETARIAL
Packard School
78th Year — Registered by State Regents
Secretarial and Business Courses of College grade. Shorthand, Typewriting, Accounting, Bookkeeping, Advertising, Salesmanship and special subjects. For information and catalog, call, write or telephone Caledonia 5-8860.
Day and Evening
Enter Any Monday
249 Lexington Ave. (at 35th St.), New York

DRAMATIC ARTS
LELAND POWERS
SCHOOL of the THEATRE
Complete training. Faculty of professionals. 1-year course in radio. Little theatre, radio studio. Catalog.
MRS. LELAND POWERS, Prin.
15 EVANS WAY, BOSTON, MASS.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
Purposeful Education
The atmosphere, equipment and ideals of Marot Junior College are ALL that you could desire for your daughter. Interesting social life, outdoor sports. Riding horses at no extra charge. Ask for full details
Mary L. Marot, President
MAROT JUNIOR COLLEGE
Thompson, Connecticut

SEA PINES
Prepares Girls for College
Winter Term in Florida
Fall and Spring on Cape Cod
Music, art, dancing, dramatics, horseback riding, school costumes, and other extras included in tuition.
Illustrated Booklet
Faith Bickford, Box M, Brewster, Mass.

ART
SCHOOL OF THE BOSTON MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS
Fine and Applied Arts
Resident and Traveling Scholarships
Staff Directors: A. Iacovieff, Drawing and Painting; F. Allen, Sculpture; W. Huchthausen, Design; J. Sharrock, Metalwork and Jewelry. Catalogue.
234 Fenway, Boston KENmore 5866

The Art Institute of Chicago
ALL BRANCHES OF FINE AND INDUSTRIAL ARTS
NOT ORGANIZED FOR PROFIT
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES
Send for Catalog CM
MICHIGAN AVE. AT ADAMS ST.

VESPER GEORGE SCHOOL OF ART
FINE and COMMERCIAL ART
Illustration, Painting, Portraits, Watercolor, Modelling, Sculpture, Etching, Advertising, Commercial Costume, Interior Decoration, Theatrecraft, Teacher Training. Day and Evening. Enroll Now. Call or Write for Catalogue A.
42-44 St. Botolph Street, Boston, Mass. KENmore 5393.

WAGNER SCHOOL
Sign and Commercial ART
Co-Educational
DAY AND EVENING CLASSES
ENROLL NOW
465 Stuart Street, Boston
KENmore 6432 — Near Copley Square
"Enter to Learn—Depart to Serve"

HOME STUDY COURSES

$10 to $100 for One Drawing
Learn to Draw at Home
Become an artist through an amazingly simple method—right at home in your spare time. Learn Illustrating, Designing, Cartooning. Trained artists earn from $50 to over $100 a week. FREE BOOK tells all about this simple method of learning to draw and gives details of Big Artist's Outfit given to students. Mail postcard now. No obligation. State age.
Studio 599, Washington School of Art
1115 15th St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

KINDERGARTEN
PERRY KINDERGARTEN NORMAL SCHOOL
Founded 1898. Preparing high school graduates for nursery school, kindergarten, primary and playground teaching and for training children in the home. Limited enrollment insures personal attention. University credits. Booklet. Harriet Hamblen Jones, Principal, 25 Huntington Ave., Room 309, Boston, Mass.

BUSINESS
Secretarial - Accounting
Careers Managed and Directed. Out-of-town students may earn board, room and $15 a month. Half-day office work for local students after third month. Ask about new "PBX" telephone course. Send for free book, "Planning Your Future." 30th year.
MACKAY COLLEGE
612 So. Figueroa, Los Angeles

Train for Leadership
Executive training in Business Administration, Accountancy and Secretarial Science, with Bachelor Degree in two years. Shorter commercial courses; also Commercial Art, Costume, Designing and Home Economics. Strong faculty, high standard, nation-wide patronage. Enter any time. Free catalog.
WOODBURY COLLEGE
729 So. Figueroa St., Los Angeles, Calif. — 1717 N. Vine St., Hollywood, Calif.

Prepare for a Business Career
—at one of the nation's finest Business and Secretarial Schools. Live near The Mother Church. Write for catalog 12.
BRYANT & STRATTON
COMMERCIAL SCHOOL
for Young Men and Young Women
334 BOYLSTON STREET, BOSTON

BUSINESS
"Training for the Position" means "Positions for the Trained"
MOVE YOUR FUTURE FORWARD
A free booklet of information upon request
NORTHWESTERN School of Commerce
709 S. W. Salmon Street, Corner Broadway
PORTLAND, OREGON

Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog.
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue — Chicago

MUSIC
LONGY School of Music
Incorporated
44 Church St., Cambridge, Mass.
Classes in MUSIC HISTORY under Hubert Lamb begin October first.
CHORAL MUSIC under Mrs. Langdon Warner begin October 18th.
Catalogue on Request
Tel. TROwbridge 0054

MUSIC
BOSTON CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC
Institution of the Highest — Academy of Achievement
256 Huntington Ave., Boston KEN. 1574
Day and Evening Instruction in Voice, Piano, Organ, Orchestral Instruments, Musical Theory, Public School Music, Languages, Theatre Arts, and the Dance.
Write for catalog.

The Detroit Foundation Music School
Is an accredited school, situated on a site bordering the river and within a central location.
7930 East Jefferson Ave. at Van Dyke
The school offers courses in all departments leading to Degree—Master of Music, Degree—Bachelor of Music, Diplomas—Graduation, Teacher's Certificates. Supplementing the regular curriculum are preparation courses for children, professional courses, cultural courses for amateurs. Fitzroy 6370.
Elizabeth Johnson, Director

Be Well-Dressed MENTALLY!
Courses for Adults:
Bible: The Background of the English Bible; Old Testament History and Literature; Book of Genesis; Old Testament Prophets; The Life of Jesus; The Life of Paul; Book of Revelation
Greek
English: Speaking, writing, reading, vocabulary building, and grammar.
Study: General course on how to study any subject.
Literature: English, American, world.
Cultural Conversation: History and appreciation of literature, music, and art.
Course for Young People:
English, how to study, etiquette, appreciation of music and literature and art.
Telephone Bluehills 3997
Registration September 30 and October 3.
Classes Held at 236 Huntington Avenue, Boston
The Reverend Howard A. Morton, M. A.
Miss Edith E. Swift, M. S.

Visit His Secret Home
A dive under water and through the subterranean entrance is the way to the home of the otter. "Secret Homes in Nature" tells all about it and other homes of Nature's children that are hidden from all except the most observing—a beautifully written and fascinating story. It is only one of a number of alluring features of the October issue of
Nature Magazine
Presents the Drama of the Great Outdoors
Nature Magazine tells you the truth about Nature in a different way. Month by month it presents an ever-amazing, ever-changing pageant—birds, animals, minerals, flowers, insects. Gardening, the weather, picture making come in for attention. A regular department features stories, drawings, pictures, puzzles, appealing to young folks. Includes a monthly hiking and camping forum. It is all accurate, scientific and educational, but interesting as fiction. Profusely illustrated with drawings and photographs and a special 16-page rotogravure section. Makes an irresistible appeal to the entire family.
Special Offer 5 ISSUES FOR $1
Nature Magazine is worth much more than the regular subscription price of $3 for one year. This special offer is a genuine bargain, made especially to Monitor readers to whom Nature Magazine should make a particular appeal. Take advantage of this offer in time to receive the October issue. Send coupon with your dollar now.
AMERICAN NATURE ASSOCIATION M-1
1214 Sixteenth St. N. W., Washington, D. C.
Please send Nature Magazine to the address below for five months, beginning with the current issue. I enclose $1. (Overseas add 40c. No extra charge for Canadian postage.)
Name.....
Address.....

Italy to Stay In League Till Sanctions Come

(Continued from Page 1)

desirable to remain in being while the menace of war continues to exist.

Thirty members sent a letter to Dr. Eduard Beneš, President of the Assembly, asking him to extend the session until settlement is assured or until hostilities in the conflict have produced a new situation with which the League should deal. As a majority of the members of the Bureau of the Assembly were already favorable the simple adjournment became inevitable.

Victory for British

The plan of adjourning the League Assembly, "subject to call," is an almost unprecedented action. It is labeled a victory for the British, who have insisted on this arrangement, in order that the League membership may be re-convoked speedily without awaiting a long procedure, in the event of eventualities—such as the actual outbreak of hostilities in East Africa. Under the British plan, as adopted, the League members may be called back to Geneva within 24 hours.

But Baron Pompeo Aloisi, of Italy, while not pronouncing against this type of adjournment, considered it necessary to make observations on the legality of this move. The agenda, he said, has now been exhausted. Therefore nothing remains —constitutionally—but ending the Assembly.

The motive of Baron Aloisi in registering his formal protest, which could have no practical effect, is to put again on record that element in the general Italian charge that the League has not pursued a proper course in that throughout it has discriminated against Italy whose needs it has dismissed without consideration, on the demand of the British.

The fact is, however, that there is present in the minds of delegates knowledge of the situation wherein war may break out any day, whereupon measures of a grave character may have to be taken speedily, in which case the Council would not care to accept the entire responsibility.

Committee of 13 at Work

Meantime the Committee of Thirteen—as the Council shorn of the Italian delegate now calls itself—is working on the broad lines of a report with recommendations which the committee must lay down before the experts begin to draft their documents.

The Committee of Thirteen today found themselves unable to decide whether, as proposed by the Negus of Ethiopia, a mission of observers should be sent to Ethiopia to report on possible incidents. It was remarked that only airplanes are capable of patrolling such extensive frontiers and there is a lack of airdromes.

There is likewise some apprehension of mistakes being made as to the identify of machines employed by the League. League specialists are now studying the question.

Beneš Valedictory

Concluding today's Assembly sitting, Dr. Beneš rejoiced in the concrete promise of application of the Covenant given by the nations from every continent. Never before have the Great Powers been so specific and Britain's affirmation that it would base its whole policy on the League has encouraged new hopes.

Though grave events in the unsolved conflict might happen, Dr. Beneš pointed out, the delegates separated in the knowledge that a pacific settlement should still be possible. He particularly appealed to Italy to renew loyal and friendly collaboration in the task of founding a better world.

U. S. Secretary of State Cordell Hull's message on the economic work of the League, recommending liberalism in exchanges by means of bilateral commercial accords, based on the most-favored-nation clause, was listened to with great satisfaction. It was taken as denoting the United States' desire to co-operate with the League in this domain.

Presbytery Opposes Betting in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Efforts to legalize pari-mutuel betting on horse races in Virginia were condemned by the findings committee of the Virginia Presbyterian Synod at the closing session of the three-day conference at Union Theological Seminary here.

The same committee called to the synod's attention what it termed a growing tendency and "apparently an organized campaign to commercialize the Sabbath." In urging Presbyterians to oppose the movement, the committee said the Sabbath should be dedicated to "worship, rest and definite Christian activities."

Pointing to past efforts to legalize horse race betting in the Old Dominion and anticipating another attempt at the next session of the General Assembly, the committee urged Presbyterians to "carry out their obligations as Christian citizens" if and when the issue comes before the Legislature.

Hungarian Women Oppose Class Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST—Women of Hungary are protesting against a threat to class them for certain purposes with "old-age pensioners, bankrupts who are undergoing criminal prosecution, and the aged."

The threat is contained in the draft of a bill which, coming up for discussion in the autumn, aims to regulate the legal profession by means of a total reorganization of the Corporation of Lawyers.

Membership in the profession will, according to the bill, be dependent as before upon membership in one of the Chambers of Lawyers. Certain personages, however — pensioners, bankrupts, the aged, and women—will be denied entry to the chambers; and the women object.

Roosevelt Defends Farm Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

fections in it and that we still have much to learn in providing better administration for it, in amending it from time to time, and in fitting it into world conditions, which each year show tremendous changes.

The plan itself was, as you know, based on the co-operative efforts of the farmers themselves and on the broad economic theory that the industrial part of the population of the nation could not prosper and return people to work unless the agricultural part of the nation were in a position to purchase the output of the industrial part. It was based on knowledge of the fact that for the farmers of the nation the long, downhill road to depression began not in 1929, but in 1920, that from that date on through the so-called boom days of the 1920's the debts of the farms and farmers mounted while their assets and earnings slid downhill.

Coming back to you after three years, I experience the extreme pleasure of recognizing that the co-operative efforts in which the farmers themselves, the Congress and my Administration have engaged, have borne good fruit.

Debt Burden Lightened

The problem of the early days of the Administration was not only to raise crop values from starvation levels, but also to save farm families from actual loss of their homes and their chattels.

The burden of agricultural debt, it is true, has not been eliminated, but it has been decisively and definitely lightened. Loans have been made through the Farm Credit Administration to nearly half a million farmers since May, 1933. These loans amount to more than $1,800,000,000. Eighty-seven per cent of this great sum was used to refinance existing farm indebtedness.

The annual interest saving of farmers whose debts have been refinanced is about one quarter of the interest previously paid. Over 850,000 farmers are making savings this year on interest alone of more than $55,000,000. The interest rate which farmers have to pay on the farm mortgage debts refinanced by the Farm Credit Administration is the lowest rate in history.

My second effort in the immediate improvement of the farmer's position was to get him not only a relatively but an absolutely better return for his products. In approaching this problem we moved on two fronts; first, to free our monetary system of bondage to a sufficient extent to permit money to serve the people rather than to force people to serve money.

Opposed Deflation Method

I deliberately chose to disregard those who said that before a balance could be produced in our economic life, almost universal bankruptcy would be necessary through deflation. I held, as I now hold, that the appropriate measures to take were rather to improve prices, particularly in farm commodities, to such an extent that the things the farmer had to sell would enable him to buy the things that he needed to support life and to afford him a fair degree of security.

From the summer of 1929 to the time when I took office in 1933, the prices of farm products, that is, the things that the farmer had to sell, had declined by 62 per cent, while the prices of the things the farmer had to buy had fallen 35 per cent. Thus, the farmer, on the average, had to use twice as many bushels of wheat, twice as many hogs, twice as many bales of cotton, twice as much of all of his products, in order to buy the same amount of things that he needed.

The closing of that gap was an important objective of this Administration, and we shall bend our efforts to hold the gains we have made. The gap which was the measure of the farmer's despair and distress, after 2½ years of effort, in large part has been closed.

Agricultural Adjustment Act

Many factors were involved in this readjustment. Our monetary policy was one. The drought was another. Increased demand for products caused by the economic revival was another, and the operations of our Agricultural Adjustment Administration was still another.

I need not tell you of the origins and the purposes and the methods of the Agricultural Adjustment Act. That is history, and I submit, honorable history. Moreover, the farmers know how the act was worked. They know from the contents of their own pocketbooks that their income has been increased.

The record is there to prove the case—an increase of $1,800,000,000 in farm cash income in 1933 over 1932; $1,900,000,000 increase in 1934 over 1932, and an estimated $2,400,000,000 increase in 1935 over 1932. That makes a total increase of $5,300,000,000 over what the farmer's income would have been if the 1932 level had been continued.

Cites Industrial Gains

Is it surprising, in the light of this improved income, that the farm implement factories in Illinois and New York and the automobile factories of Michigan, and the steel mills of Pennsylvania are springing into activity? Is it any wonder that smoke is pouring once more from chimneys long smokeless?

Is it any wonder that workers long without regular jobs are going back to work? Now, with export surpluses no longer pressing down on the farmer's welfare, and with fairer prices, farmers really have a chance for the first time in this generation to profit from improved methods. With agriculture on the way to a condition of prosperity, it is possible now for the farmers of the country, in co-operation with their Government, to look to the longer future.

Three years ago, in the desperate struggle to keep want from the threshold, farmers, no matter how much they might have wished to adopt cropping practices that would conserve and build the fertility of their soil, were compelled to raise more bushels of wheat and corn or pounds of cotton and tobacco than their land properly could sustain through the years. But with this compelling necessity now passed, they can put scientific crop rotation systems into effect and save their soil fertility. That, my friends, is of equal interest in Pennsylvania and in Kansas and in Maine and in Georgia.

Warning of Soil Losses

The dust storms that a few months ago drifted from the western plains to the Atlantic Ocean were a warning to the whole nation of what will happen if we waste our heritage of soil fertility, the ultimate source of our wealth and of life itself.

I have not the time to talk with you in detail about what the Government is trying to do to prevent soil erosion and floods, to encourage forestation, to give people the opportunity voluntarily to move off submarginal land and on to adequate land where they can make both ends meet—in other words, to use every square mile of the United States for the purpose to which it is best adapted.

That in its accomplishment is a project of a hundred years. But for the first time in the history of that project because for the first time the nation, we have started on time we have begun to understand that we must harness nature in accordance with nature's laws, instead of despoiling nature in violation of her laws.

Development of Co-operation

Perhaps the most important gain of all is the development of the farmer's ability, through co-operation with other farmers, to direct and control the conditions of his life. Programs now in effect under the Agricultural Adjustment Act are planned and operated by the farmers themselves through nearly 5000 county production control associations, which are manned by more than 100,000 committeemen and which number among their members more than 3,000,000 adjustment contract signers.

The Government's part in this program is merely to supply the unifying element that the farmers themselves, in their past efforts, found so essential to success.

That, it seems to me, is the true function of government under our Constitution—to promote the general welfare, not by interfering unduly with individual liberties, but by bringing to the aid of the individual those powers of government which are essential to assure the continuance of the inalienable rights which the Constitution is intended to guarantee. It is democracy in the good old American sense of the word.

An Evolving Policy

The Government's policy toward agriculture has been evolving ever since the time of George Washington. I know it will continue to evolve and I hope no one thinks that the present machinery is perfect and cannot be improved. What counts is not so much the methods of the moment as the pathways that are marked out down the years.

I like to think of the Agricultural Adjustment Act not merely as a temporary means of rescue for a great industry, but as the expression of an enduring principle carved in stone by a nation come to maturity—a nation which has forever left behind the old irresponsible ways of its youth, a nation facing the realities of today and prudently taking thought for the morrow.

I like to think that never again will this nation let its agriculture fall back into decay, that instead the farmers of America will always be able to guard the principles of liberty and democracy for which their farmer ancestors fought. I like to think that agricultural adjustment in an expression, in concrete form, of the human rights those farmer patriots sought to win when they stood at the bridge at Concord, when they proclaimed the Declaration of Independence, and when they perpetuated these ideals by the adoption of the Constitution.

Farm Equality Upheld

Methods and machinery change, but principles go on, and I have faith that, no matter what attempts may be made to tear it down, the principle of farm equality expressed by agricultural adjustment will not die.

You who live in this section of Nebraska occupy what is very nearly the geographical center of the United States—as much land west of you as lies east of you, as much land north of you as lies south of you.

It is, therefore, fitting that at this place I should again pay tribute through you to the great farming population of the United States and those dependent on them for the splendid courage through long years of adversity which you have shown—to the pioneering spirit that would not quit, that made the best of well-nigh hopeless conditions—that had enough faith in yourselves and in your country to keep your balance, your perspective, your good nature, and your continuing hope.

Today you are marching along with heads still held high. Your hope has materialized, at least in part. Your faith has been justified. Your courage has been rewarded.

Georgia Peach Season Extended by Michigan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga. — Georgians like their peaches and miss them in the latter part of the summer when the State's peach season is over.

But the season is not over in Georgia as far as eating peaches is concerned, for fresh Elbertas straight from Michigan are in the market and Georgians pronounce them good.

And now comes the news to Georgia housewives that they may purchase in September for canning purposes other varieties of Michigan peaches through retailers and truckers. Undoubtedly, Michigan purchasers relish Georgia peaches in the earlier part of the summer, as Georgians are now enjoying Michigan peaches, a visible example of the fruit of reciprocity, co-operation and mutual helpfulness.

Foreign Policy Group Urges U. S. Aid to Sanctions

GENEVA, Sept. 28 (AP)—Active or passive co-operation by the United States in five out of six possible League of Nations sanctions against Italy was suggested in a report by Raymond Leslie Buell, president of the Foreign Policy Association of the United States, yesterday. The report was issued by the Geneva Research Center.

It said that as a result of the American neutrality act of August, and with his general powers as Executive, President Roosevelt could associate himself with the following measures:

1. The withdrawal of diplomatic representatives from Rome.
2. The nonrecognition of any situation created by Italy in Ethiopia in violation of the League Covenant and the pact of Paris.
3. An embargo on the export of munitions and implements of war to Italy.
4. A League blockade of Italy to the extent of acquiescing in such a blockade.
5. The closing of the Suez Canal.

A request for at least tacit American co-operation in any eventual sanctions was believed in League circles to be more and more probable.

The real question worrying members here is whether Italy may continue freely to purchase cotton, oil, scrap iron and other raw materials from the United States, in case of a Geneva embargo against such products.

U. S. Moves to Lower World Trade Barriers

(Continued from Page 1)

the weight of the Roosevelt Administration behind the drive to reduce world trade barriers, and, secondly, he answers critics at home who are denouncing the Hull reciprocal trade treaties as giving up precious American advantages.

Already Negotiated

The specific machinery which the Hull trade treaties employ is as follows: The United States and a foreign country enter into an agreement to attempt to work out mutual tariff concessions. Months, or perhaps years of negotiations follow, in which America offers concessions in some of its high tariffs for reciprocal concessions with that of the other country. In general, the articles in their commerce between the two countries which are peculiar to their respective trade are featured. When the agreement is finally concluded, and signed by the respective foreign offices, it has to be indorsed by the American Senate, and frequently by the executive or legislature of the other country. Four or five such treaties have now been negotiated. The advantages which are derived by the two countries are not limited to them. Under the terms, the same lowering of tariffs is passed on to all the nations with whom "most-favored-nation clauses" apply.

Until recently, American concessions to a second country were passed on even to Germany, which had announced its intention of letting its most-favored-nation treaty lapse. Germany however, has now been told it would be excluded.

The League committee has just indorsed this trade policy, and Mr. Hull has taken the opportunity to re-emphasize his own sponsorship of it, in the statement sent to Geneva.

As to Naval Limitations

As to limitation of armaments, Mr. Hull has just emphasized the official hope that naval limitations will be maintained as they are, and his views have been communicated to the American Embassy at London. The occasion was the announcement in two London newspapers that Great Britain was preparing to invoke the "escalator clause" of the London naval agreement, to increase the size of its navy.

Mr. Roosevelt, on his special train, also issued a statement implying that if any nation raised its quota in the 5-5-3 ratio, the United States would keep abreast of the increase.

However, the Foreign Office in London has denied the accuracy of the newspaper reports, and the situation remains unchanged for the moment.

A group of peace officials called at the department yesterday, and urged that America should not only retain its neutrality in case of war, but should co-operate with other countries in preventing war by adjustment of economic conflicts. This is in accordance with proposals made recently at Geneva by Sir Samuel Hoare, British Foreign Secretary, and in America by Col. Edward M. House.

Important Group

The spokesmen of the peace group declared there was growing recognition by their organizations of the necessity of economic adjustments if war was to be prevented.

Among those signing the statement were:

Mary E. Woolley, president, American Association of University Women.

Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary, National Council for Prevention of War.

Hannah Clothier Hull, president, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom.

Monsignor John A. Ryan.

Dr. Sidney E. Goldstein, chairman, Commission on Social Justice of the Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Benjamin Marsh, executive secretary, the People's Lobby.

John C. Calhoun Home Is Gradually Restored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Gradually the historic home of John C. Calhoun is being restored, under auspices of the John C. Calhoun Chapter of the United Daughters of the Confederacy, with Mrs. A. G. Holmes as its chairman.

With the dining room, parlor, bedroom and hall arranged as they were many years ago, when this great southern statesman and Vice-President of the United States lived there, the mansion is open to visitors, about 5000 of whom flock there each year.

Free College Press Held In by Courtesy Advised at Columbia

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 28—The question of freedom of the college press is stressed in the report of Herbert E. Hawkes, dean of Columbia University, to the president of the institution today. Dean Hawkes declares it is the duty of a college to clarify and support reasonable standards of social as well as purely intellectual behavior, without curbing reasonable independence of thought or action.

"If there is any place in the world," he says, "where it ought to be possible to hold divergent opinions, to express them clearly, courteously and with due respect for those who honestly hold the opposite view, it is in the college or university community. One of the outcomes of education ought to be that people at least attempt objectively and calmly and with reasonable restraint to evaluate each other's attitudes and ideas."

Freedom of the college press, he makes plain, has to do with those standards of behavior that form the basis of membership in college. Accordingly, each member is supposed to understand that "treatment of him will be governed, among other things, by the earnestness with which he endeavors to profit by his college opportunities, both direct and indirect, and by his consideration of others."

For further comment, Dean Hawkes notes:

"It goes without saying that the person who wishes to maintain a discourteous and unfair attitude toward others with whom he differs may well have demonstrated that he is uneducatable, just as clearly as the student who is unable to pass his courses."

July U. S. Visitors To Britain Up 3000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Over 3000 more Americans visited Great Britain during last July than in July, 1934, it has been announced here by the Travel and Industrial Development Association.

The total number of foreign visitors during that month was 54,362, of which 16,891 came from the United States.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate—30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural associations in the country; current events, biography, Bible, languages, history; instruction in weaving and other crafts, art, music, dancing; friendly fireside conference; tennis, riding, golf; Christian Science society near by; motor trips to Boston; Florida season after Christmas; long and short time arrangements; excellent food; a few private baths. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines, Box 3, Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

BOOK REPAIRING

WM. S. LOCKE, BOOKBINDERS, INC. Rebinding All Kinds of Books 94 Portland Tel Capitol 8907 Boston

BUILDING ALTERATIONS

We are ready to serve you with ideas, sketches or estimates on any building problem or alteration—from a sidewalk patch to extensive structural changes or additions. WITHOUT OBLIGATION. You will get the right price because we do all our own masonry, plastering, carpentry and concrete work. Fire retarding multiple dwellings, stair halls and ceilings, dividing of apartments, fireproof partitions, new store fronts, structural steel, shoring, architectural interiors, show rooms, raising floors to new levels. Phone today.

WILDMAN & NEWMAN, INC. 33 WEST 42ND STREET, NEW YORK CITY Penn. 6-7383

CARE FOR CHILDREN

MOTHER'S care given babies and children by hour or day; pleasant home H. G. SMITH, 103 Hemenway, Boston. Phone Ken. 5462.

PRE-SCHOOL CHILDREN—Supervised activities; music, stories; nature arts; co-operation; Opening Oct. 1. THE MISSES STACKHOUSE, 58 Fenway, Boston Kenmore 7592.

DANCING

PETERS WRIGHT STUDIO, 15 W. 57th, N. Y. C. Social dancing for adults; educational dancing for children. TR. 7-9480. Visit us.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

DOGS FOR SALE

ENGLISH bulldog puppies, 9 weeks old (registered champion stock). MRS. FEDDIE, 122 Ten Hills Rd., Somerville, Mass. Tel. SOM. 2834-M.

DRESSMAKING

DRESSMAKING, $5 and up; alterations, 35c per hour. LILIAN L. MAHER, 46 Westland Ave., Boston (Suite 10). Com. 8143 (house phone).

MRS. M. LORD, designer and maker of gowns, coats and suits; remodeling and alterations. 344 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 2434.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help. 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.) New York. Regent 4-2234.

FOR SALE OR RENT

WINCHESTER, MASS.—Exclusive location, attractive grounds, fireplaces, oil heat, 4 bedrooms, garage. Call Wellesley 2529, or Box S-48, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

EXPERIENCED piano teacher; also qualified to teach third grade. Send full particulars to SUNNY HILLS SCHOOL, Box 293, Wilmington, Delaware.

HOUSES FURNISHED

FLORIDA—Lovely furnished homes up to $1000 for winter season at Winter Haven. MISS L. M. NELSON, Real Estate.

JEWELERS

COME IN, see our fine line of diamonds, silverware, watches and jewelry. ARTHUR W FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE Tel Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

I DEEM it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel TALBOT 1480

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 79 Dartmouth St. Boston

When Looking for a Mover Call N. E. AUTO VAN CO.

Local and long-distance furniture and piano movers; china and furniture packed for shipment and storage — all work guaranteed. NAT STACEY, Proprietor 75 Ellery St. Cambridge Tro. 8836 Kir 4083

PAYING GUESTS

OLD COLONY INN Fall and Winter

We own a large, beautiful old house which we have equipped with every modern convenience. Open fires, steam heat, private baths, twin beds. We serve well balanced, abundant meals, well cooked and attractively served. Our house faces the common and to the west we have an extended view. We are off the highway. The quiet, refined atmosphere of the whole place appeals to the kind of people who are our guests. Rates low considering quality, viz. $2.50 per day and up.

DONALD MACNAUGHTON Walpole, New Hampshire

REAL ESTATE

REAL ESTATE

Special Opportunity

SELDOM is such a modern poultry farm and home offered at so low a price and easy terms to a responsible party.

Modern Poultry Farm and Home

READING

Farm, 7 acres; State road; good tillage; 11 miles Boston; high SW. exposure. House lots, 12,000 ft., fine street frontage; grand for development. Home, modern 8 rms., sunny sightly corner location; double garage. Henneries, 2 fine houses for 1000 birds. ORCHARD, 145 choice trees, 200 bushels fruit. ROADSIDE STAND, fine market or gift shop.

Well-built Colonial Home IN Perfect Setting

STONEHAM

This fine, large colonial home, just off Boston-Andover State road, 16 miles out, all mod. impts., new oak floors, large barn, poultry houses, accommodates 1000 poultry, 15 acres good tillage, fruit trees, large front yard, beautiful shade trees.

E. H. HALL 160 High Street, Reading, Mass. Telephone Reading 0016

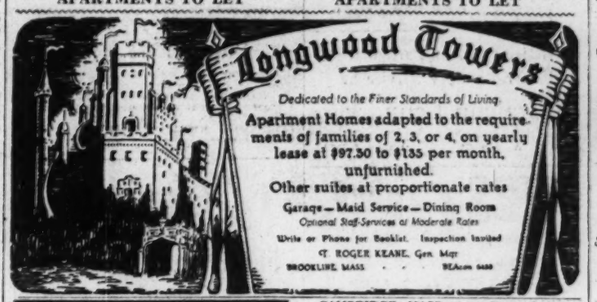
Easy Terms to Responsible Party

LEXINGTON, MASS.—$10,950; six-room Colonial home; charm, simplicity; $8000 considered for immediate sale; terms Inquire 20 Robbins Road.

SAVE time and effort; be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge. KIRkland 7627.

APARTMENTS TO LET

APARTMENTS TO LET



HOTEL COMMANDER CAMBRIDGE, MASS. Across the Common from Harvard

Enjoy apartment house privacy and comfort with complete service 1 to 3-room housekeeping apartments, furnished or unfurnished, with dinette and kitchenette. Light, heat, refrigeration, electric cooking and incoming telephone service included in rents as low as $60

Hotel Expert Service Corporation Alfred S. Amer, President

THE PRINCETON 1277 Com'nw'lth Ave., Allston, Mass.

One 1-room apartment on the front. Two 2-room apartments. Newly renovated, furnished or unfurnished, including gas, electricity and refrigeration. H. R. FERGUSON, Mgr. Tel. STAdium 8600.

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT

In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc., Realtors, 273 Harvard Street, Brookline. Asp. 1504.

SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST BACK BAY, 2-4-room apts., warm, comfortable conv., $40 to $53.50 unfurnished. Slightly more if furnished. We advise renting now for desirable suites. Free electricity for refrigeration, lights and elec. appliances after June 15: latest G. E. refrigerators and new gas ranges. Notable management. 24A Clearway St. Tel. KEN more 0482

COMPLETELY renovated 1-room suite in fireproof building, having private telephone; suitable for studio or living quarters; at reduced rental. Apply Coleman-Gilbert Associates, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Com. 3212

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

ALLSTON, MASS.—Beautifully furnished apartment with business woman. Telephone Sta. 4868

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS., 39 Hemenway St.—Nicely furnished, clean, homelike kitchenette apartments; rents reasonable; electric refrigeration; owner management

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 130 E. 67th St., 10th Floor—Co-operative, 9 rooms or more; ideal for large family; 2 baths, lavatory, 3 fireplaces, sunlight 3 sides, duplex. Phone 8-11 a. m. Wick 2-7277 SMITH, 149 E. 53rd St.

OFFICES TO LET

DESIRABLE, well furnished practitioner's office available, full or part time. 1318 Girard Trust Co. Bldg., Philadelphia Pa. Rit. 4234.

FOR RENT—Practitioner's office mornings in the Little Bldg., Boston. Call eves., Com. 3429, or S-50, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE Graduate of Perkins Institution, 40 Queensberry St., Boston. Tel. KEN 0920 or MEL 3076-W Center Newton 3074

PRINTING

GAINSBORO PRESS 295 Huntington Avenue, Boston Printing of All Kinds Layout, Color Work, Ideas and Designs Furnished

S. D. ABBOTT COMPANY PRINTERS AND STATIONERS 181 Mass. Ave., Boston Ken. 4051-3277

P. H. RIDDLE PRINTING and ENGRAVING 184 Summer St., Boston Hub. 1112

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 308 Newbury St.—A couple, husband employed to live in home; reduced living expense for wife for slight service; also guests accommodated. Tel. KEN. 6365.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 61 Park St.—Two connecting rooms, bath; large room 2nd floor; fine piazza; excellent meals LONgwood 8669.

WESTIN HOUSE, FAIRHOPE, ALA. Quiet, refined home for elderly people; pleasant atmosphere; large porches; near Christian Science church; write for rates.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

FATHER with daughter, age three; private home where child can be lovingly cared; have complete child's furniture if needed; city, suburbs. Sedgwick 3-3586, evenings, N. Y. C.

ROOMS TO LET

1126 Boylston Street BOSTON

Fenway Club

for Women

Matron and Maid Service

Desirable furnished rooms. Kitchen and cooking privileges. Telephone service.

Rents by day, week or month.

Apply at Club Office, 4th floor. Mrs. Colburn. Kenmore 1902

BELMONT, MASS.—Large, south, corner room, 4 windows, fireplace, facing Oakley Country Club; also corner room, 3 windows, kitchenette. Bel. 0617-W.

BOSTON—Large assortment of rooms for permanent guests; $5 a week and up; Christian Scientists preferred; transients, $1 per day per person. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St.

BOSTON, 424 Beacon Street, Water Side—Before deciding see this beautiful house; rooms single and double, with or without bath; meals served; transients accommodated

BOSTON, 195 Huntington Avenue, Suite 3—Nice, airy rooms overlooking church park; single, double; permanent, transients or students. A. M. NEWPORT.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Rooms in apt., newly decorated and furnished; opposite The Mother Church; transients and permanent. WARREN.

BOSTON 37 W Newton St.—$5 $6, $7, $8 week. Tourists $1.00 per person a day with bath. Room here when in Boston. Com. 7500.

BRONXVILLE, N. Y., Tel. 5170—Small room, opportunity to enjoy congenial companionship; near station; meals, laundry; approximately $35 monthly. PEARSON, 5 Prescott Square.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Coolidge Corner, 104 Pleasant St., Suite 2—Large, sunny, nicely furnished front rooms overlooking garden, for 1 or 2; privileges Long. 6180.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1074 Beacon St., opposite Winthrop Road—Nicely furnished rooms; fine location; reasonable rates

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Rooms for women in apartment house above Harvard Square; privileges. Telephone Trowbridge 6607.

N. Y. C., Riverside Drive—Large unfurnished, adjoining bath; cool, quiet; refined atmosphere; subway and buses convenient; references. Edgecombe 4-7636.

NEW YORK CITY, 323 Central Park West (93rd St.), Apt. 112—Gentleman, permanent, breakfast; 9th Ave. subway; 6th, 9th elevated.

N. Y. C., 806 W. 116th (83)—Clean, quiet single rooms; running water; $5 and $7; for gentlemen; breakfast optional.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., near Harvard Square—6 attractive rooms, large front veranda; oil heat, $50. 14 Sacramento St. Tro. 8465.

250 COMMONWEALTH AVE. A modern building in a delightful and convenient location. Resident superintendent and elevator service. Apartments of three to four rooms, two baths and kitchenette, $90-$125. Under the Management of DOUGLASS & HUNNEMAN Main Office, 5 Arlington St., Boston. Com. 4410

FENWAY Apartments 1-2 3-4 Rooms. Bath and Kitchenette in quiet, carefully restricted, modern elevator buildings. Rentals from $31 to $65 a month include free gas and refrigeration. Adults only. Inspection invited. EVANS & MORIN Management, 1191 Boylston St., 131 Park Dr. Boston Com. 5500.

NEW GARRISON HALL APTS. 8-16 Garrison St., Boston Copley Sq. District. Within easy walking distance of downtown. Deluxe Suites, $37.50 to $67.50. Selected Adult Tenants. Fireproof buildings.

MILTON, MASS.—Surrounded by lovely gardens, attractive apartment, entirely separate; large living room with fireplace, dining room, kitchen, pantry, 2 large bedrooms, with smaller one on upper floor, glazed sun porch, screened piazza, oil heat, garage; rent reduced to $60. 23 Otis St. BLU. 4848, evenings and Sundays.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED organist-accompanist, familiar Christian Science services; permanent or substitute; N. J. or metropolitan area preferred. Phone 229-M, Princeton, N. J.

WANTED—OPPORTUNITY To act as sales representative handling staple commodity. Address P. O. Box 662, Toms River, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

COMPANION-HELPER for elderly lady or attendant for child needing special care; college graduate; drives car, references. V-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

ENGLISH-BORN gentlewoman (48), seeks position for fall and winter as companion, or charge of child; excellent references. V-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOUSEKEEPER-ATTENDANT or housekeeper to business couple; educated; good cook; a motherless home considered; salary $12-$15. MRS. BANCROFT, Cen. Newton 2046-M (Mass.).

NEAT, capable, energetic woman, excellent cook, desires general housework, references. M. L. O., 388 Washington St., Weymouth 1089-W.

PITTSBURGH, PA. — Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. E. H. McIntyre, 7118 Card Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WAITRESS, chambermaid desires work; experienced; references; 25 years old. Write Box P-18, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

CLARA SHEAR, soprano and teacher of singing. 12 Steinert Bldg., 162 Boylston St., Boston. Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays.

JAN BOISSEVAIN de HECK Teacher of Singing 161 West 57th Street, N. Y. C. Opposite Carnegie Hall Tel Circle 7-1814

LILIAN PRUDDEN TEACHER OF PIANO *Work with children a specialty.* Tel. ASP. 6088 66 ENGLEWOOD AVE., BROOKLINE, MASS.

PIANOFORTE SOLFEGGIO Elisie Hodson Davis 949 Adams St., Dorchester, Mass. Tel. 0791

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

CHRISTMAS CARDS — 100% profit selling friends, neighbors wonderful 21-folder $1 assortment; 10 other boxes; experience unnecessary; bonuses. request samples. SCHWER, 289 Westfield, Mass.

CHRISTMAS CARDS. Bigger profits selling season's outstanding 21-folder $1 assortment—latest mother pearls, sheer sheens, novelties. Experience unnecessary. Write Doehla, Fitchburg S-11, Mass.

PATENTS

INVENTORS — SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE large commercial possibilities. Write immediately for new free book, "Patent Guide for the Inventor" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. CLARENCE A. O'BRIEN, 170-K Adams Building, Washington, D. C.

REAL ESTATE

Insurance—Rentals

RALPH R. RACE, Realtor Property Management 221 West Broadway Dou. 3850

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

EXPERIENCED hotel man for manager, steward, clerk; taken hotel course at Cornell University; trained for resort or commercial; will lease on percentage basis; greeter. Elmer D. MacFarland, 2715 E. Erie Ave., Lorain, O.

United States

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

TO HELP YOU

If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 7-8548

Look for Alabama display advertising in the news section.

Rosenberger's BIRMINGHAM TRUNK FACTORY LADIES' HAND BAGS of unmistakable quality

DINE AT THE Britling

Three Convenient Locations

NO. 1 ..... 1st AVENUE
NO. 2 ..... 20th STREET
NO. 3 ..... 3rd AVENUE

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

PHONE 3-9145

Goodrich Silvertown Stores

The Home of Complete, Economical Car Service.

TOLLIE H. QUINN, Mgr. 21st St. at Ave. B Ph. 3-5164 BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

SWP HOUSE PAINT A proven Paint for millions of homes. WASHABLE WALLPAPER

SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS 2016 Third Ave. Phone 3-1130

J. B. GORMAN & SONS SEED & SUPPLY CO.

Serving the People of Birmingham for 40 Years with Dependable Seeds

2330 SECOND AVE. N.

COAL and COKE

Personal Attention Given All Orders

Cahaba Domestic Coal & Coke Co.

1401 First Avenue North 7-6181

INSURANCE FIRE—AUTOMOBILE SURETY BONDS ED. S. MOORE, Inc. *NOTHING BUT INSURANCE* 2028½ 1st Avenue, BIRMINGHAM Established 31 Years

ELECTRIK MAID BAKE SHOP

Deliveries from 2 stores

1104 So. 12th St. 3-8377 | 1014 So. 20th St. 7-5871

MT. BROOK FLORIST FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS

Phone 2-1178 Prompt Deliveries

See E. E. Forbes & Sons Piano Company

for

MUSICAL

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

1867 1935

Everything for the Home and Each Member of the Family

Cohen Brothers
117 W. DUVAL ST. Tel. 5-5800

NEW YORK LAUNDRY, Inc.
Phone 5-6115 Liberty and Forsyth Sts.
FAMILY WASHING

THE HAWB **Drew Co.** EST. 1868. QUALITY EVER SINCE
Office Outfitters
Social Engravers
22 W. Bay Street Phone 3-1700

STANDARD FURNITURE 520 HOGAN
FINE FURNITURE, RUGS
LAMPS, RADIOS
JACKSONVILLE, FLA. PHONE 5-3769

LEVY'S
Adams and Hogan Streets
Florida's Finest Store
Apparel for Men and Women

Independent Laundry
CASH AND CARRY PRICES
Downtown Office
23 East Adams Street Phone 5-7209

H. C. HARE CO.
Fire and Casualty Insurance
General Agents
JACKSONVILLE, FLA.
An Agent in Every Florida Town
21 West Monroe Street Estab. 1896

FLOSSYE ROFFÉ Inc.
Gowns and Hats
Windsor Hotel Lobby
TELEPHONE 5-5934

Jacobs Jewelers
LAURA & ADAMS
The QUALITY STORE
Diamonds—Watches—Silverware and China
LAURA and ADAMS STREETS
TEL. 5-7100

Westinghouse Air Conditioning — Iron Fireman

JOSEPH NEEDHAM
Plumbing and Heating
212 W. Adams Street Phone 5-6062

SARAH LEE ROTHMAN INSURANCE
Representing
The Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States
910-925 GRAHAM BUILDING
TELEPHONE 3-1500

PALMIAMI HAT SHOP
Formerly 121 Laura Street
Consolidated with
NEWMAN'S MILLINERY
219 Main Street

MIAMI

TO HELP YOU
If the article which you need is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call MIAMI 32445

Complete Car Service
Sinclair H-C Gasoline and Motor Oils
Goodyear and Pennsylvania Tires
Distributors of
Battery charging and road service.
Prest-O-Lite BATTERIES
Everglades Battery Co.
1901 N. E. Second Ave. 2-7532
One Block West of First Church

HAMMEL'S SERVICE STATION, Inc.
79th St. and Biscayne Blvd.
Phone Edge 9197
Complete One-Stop Service
Sinclair Products

WHITE BELT DAIRY
Milk and Dairy Products
OLD PLANTATION ICE CREAM
Phone Edge 1686

BUILDING CONTRACTOR and REPAIRS
Painting, waterproofing and all kinds of construction work
JOSEPH SARBACHER
Box 307, North Miami
Phone Edge. 1633-W

MAGIC CITY GROCERY
Incorporated
COMPLETE QUALITY FOOD STORE
1401 S. W. 17th Ave., Miami, Fla.
Free Delivery Phone 3-1328

HART HARDWARE COMPANY
We finance the PAINTING of your home. Nothing down. 12 to 36 months to pay.
FREE DELIVERY PHONE 3-1516
44 N. E. FIRST STREET

FLORIDA

MIAMI (Continued)

Cities Service Gasoline
Tires—Tubes—Batteries
All Leading Brands of Oil
Penton's Service Station
Corner N. E. 36th Street and Federal Highway

The Little Farm
RAISES its own poultry
PRODUCES its own eggs
GROWS its own vegetables
Why Not Buy the Best?
8370 Biscayne Blvd. Open 24 Hours a Day

FLAMINGO HAT SHOP

You will always find a table of very good values at $2.50 throughout the year.
208 E. Flagler Street

Miami's Most Particular
Prefer Laundry Service by
Gralynn Laundry
400 N. W. 8th St. Phone 3-3148

IVES Certified DAIRY
FLORIDA'S FIRST
Certified Milk for both adult and baby.
Miami Phone 2-7162

TANNER GROCERY STORES
"Where the best costs less"
1753 Northeast Second Avenue
1263 West Flagler Street

Tip Top Grocery Co.
27 N. W. Fifth Street
1301 West Flagler Street
Try Mrs. Alice Lewis' good food at Tip Top Restaurant, 5th Street Store

TOILET ARTICLES and RESTAURANT
Complete Fountain Service
EVERGLADES SODA SHOP
HENRY SCHRAGER, Prop.
244 Biscayne Blvd. Everglades Hotel

TYPEWRITERS
ADDING MACHINES
SALES—SERVICE—SUPPLIES
MIMEOGRAPH SERVICE
STENCILS—INKS—PAPERS
PALM TYPEWRITER CO.
Phone 23924
171 N. E. 2ND ST. MIAMI, FLA.

PRINTING
is the inseparable companion of ACHIEVEMENT
Office and plant 605 North Miami Avenue — Lloyd PRINT INC. — Telephone 2-4743 Est. 1914

INSURANCE
of all kinds
W. W. BAKER
GREEN-KEYES INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.
13 W FLAGLER STREET

ORLANDO

We Do Appreciate Your Business
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., ORLANDO

CALL
ACME-Colonial CLEANERS
ORANGE LAUNDRY
Clean Clothes Craftsmen
Church Street at Palmetto
Dial 7690 or 7313
Winter Park Phone 413

Curlee Clothes
at cash prices
Try Our 8 Payment Plan, ⅓ Down
PURCELL CO.
301-315 W. CHURCH STREET
We Clothe the Family.
We Furnish the Home.

SARASOTA

See "MARK" before it happens
THEODORE MARKWALTER
Real Estate—Rentals
INSURANCE
SARASOTA FLORIDA

ST. PETERSBURG

HEWITT'S
NINTH STREET PUBLIC MARKET
Groceries, Meats, Vegetables
Bakery Goods, Fish and Oysters
117-123 9th St. North Telephone 8403
HOME OWNED

TAMPA

MAAS BROTHERS
Always the First Showing of
TROPICAL FASHIONS
TAMPA, FLORIDA

Beckwith-Range Jewelry Co.
410 Franklin Street
TAMPA, FLA.

OUR DELIVERY COVERS THE ENTIRE CITY IN TIME FOR BREAKFAST
Tampa Stock Farms Dairy
FOREMOST ICE CREAM
PHONE 4083

FLORIDA

WEST PALM BEACH

NORGE
Better refrigeration
BURKHARDT'S ELECTRIC SHOP
207 CLEMATIS ST. TEL. 5804

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.
Ice Cream, All Flavors, Milk, Sweet Cream and All Dairy Products
WEST PALM BEACH
FT. PIERCE and FT. LAUDERDALE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue, call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained
TELEPHONE HEMLOCK 1041, 8-12 DAILY
Look for Georgia display advertising in the news section

L. Chajage
FURS *Repaired, Cleaned Glazed, Relined*
220 PEACHTREE STREET

ADAIR REALTY & LOAN COMPANY
- Real Estate — Renting
- Loans — Insurance

Telephone Walnut 0100
HEALEY BLDG. ATLANTA

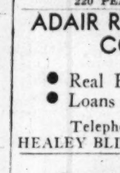
Schneider & Son JEWELERS
"Let Our Street Clock Be Your Guide"
107 PEACHTREE ST., N.E.
ATLANTA, GA.

MAYSON CHESHIRE GARAGE
Expert Mechanic
Your car called for and delivered.
TELEPHONE HE 2229
35 Cheshire Bridge Road

Hubbard Printing Co.
GOOD PRINTING
29 Pryor Street N. E. Wa. 3957
LAYOUTS - ART WORK - TYPOGRAPHY

J. P. ALLEN & CO.
The Store All Women Know
Ready-to-Wear Millinery—Accessories
PEACHTREE AT CAIN

LAUNDRY
DRY CLEANING — May's — DYEING
HEmlock 5300
An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
Mail Orders Solicited
ATLANTA, GA.



PONCE DE LEON BEAUTY SHOPPE
517 Ponce de Leon N. E.
All Methods of Permanent Waving—All lines of Beauty Culture.
Phone Jackson 8351
Mrs. Wyndol J. Evans, Mgr.
We Try to Please

MACON

WE FEATURE
KNOX HATS and HODGE HATS
Burden, Smith & Co.
COMPLETE OUTFITTERS for the Entire Family
Our 1500-store buying power makes it possible for you to buy quality Merchandise at a low price.
J. C. PENNEY CO.
362-364 THIRD ST., MACON, GA.

Macon Shoe Co.
"The Store Where Quality Counts"
McCallum Hosiery
Matrix Shoes for Ladies
Florsheim for Ladies and Men

NORTH CAROLINA

ASHEVILLE

Asheville Ice & Storage Company
Incorporated
ICE AND COAL
Cold Storage for Perishables
24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

Let us clean your Winter Garments
NOW
ABBOTT-KNIGHT
Phone 7000

CHARLOTTE

CHARLOTTE LAUNDRY
Miraclean
clean as a breath of Spring
DIAL 3-5191
"Launderers—Dyers—Cleaners"
Reliance Engineering Co.
INCORPORATED
C. H. Brandt Jr. P. W. Christian L. O. Brandt
Heating, Piping, Air Conditioning Engineers and Contractors
P. O. BOX 1292 DIAL 2-0533

Europe

DENMARK

COPENHAGEN

PERFUMERY BRISTOL
Frederiksbergade 40, Near Raadhuspladsen
REASONABLE PRICES
Pepsodent Squibb
Potter & Moore's Lavender Water

ROSKILDE

ARCHITECT
Sv. ENGGAARD-PEDERSEN
BREDGADE 19 TEL. ROSKILDE 100

HOLLAND

THE HAGUE

A. B. J. HOOGENDOORN
CONTRACTOR
Aannemer Timmer-Metsel-Smids
Sanitair Schilderwerk Verbouwingen
Onderhoudswerken Kantoor Werkplaatsen
v. Weede van Dykveldstr 71, 73, 75a
Tel. 554930 Giro 22578

ELECTRIC PRINTING
G. H. VAN DER BOOM
Conradkade 2 and 3
Tel. 330728 b. g. g. 394544

Hoeden - Hats - Heerenmodes
Ringenoldus
Copernicuslaan 107. Tel: 330579
Lage Pryzen

SWEDEN

STOCKHOLM

Myrstedts Matthörna
CARPETS
CURTAINS—TAPESTRIES
KUNGSGATAN 5 STOCKHOLM — KUNGSGATAN 40 GÖTEBORG

Gillbergs
Gentlemen's Clothing
Gentlemen's Equipment
Hamngatan 5a
Only goods of quality.

SWITZERLAND

BERNE

Monitor
Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call 27.019, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
MUNZGRABEN 6, 3-6 p. m. daily
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section

Wollenhofag
MARKTGASSE 8 BERN
STRICKWAREN
STRUMPFE
WOLLE
UNTERWÄSCHE
HANDARBEITEN
KINDERSACHEN
KNITTED GOODS, ETC.

Pelzhaus
CH. WEISS-STAIGER
Known for Reliability, Quality, and Style. Large assortment in fur coats.
KRAMGASSE 19

Cosy, Yala, Molli Hisco
are the best Underclothes for Ladies, Gentlemen and Children
A Large Selection
AU BON MARCHE
Spitalgasse 3-7, Berne

AUTO TAXI 24.949
E. SPÄTH
gediegene Wagen zu festl. Anlässen, Hochzeit, Ueberlandf. Tag- u. Nachbetrieb

PAINTS—VARNISH—BRUSHES
Putzartikel
Spratt's Hundebiscuits
immer sehr vorteilhaft
STAUFFER & CO.
DROGERIE BLAU
Schauplatzgasse 7, Bern

Chapeaux Haute Mode
Emmy Horner
Ier Et. Marktgasse 31

MEYER-MULLER COMPANY LTD.
BERNE ZURICH
The House for Carpets and Linoleum

E. Mischler
COUTURE — DRESSMAKING
Gurtengasse 3 Tel. 35.866

COAL GASOIL BENZINE MOTOR OIL
J. WYSS & CO. A.G.
Marktgasse 51 Tel. 27.181

MADAME LORY
ROBES et MANTEAUX
17 Monbijoustrasse

Dachdecker- und Maurergeschäft
(Expert Roofing and Masonry)
Kropf & Schüpbach
Flurstrasse 38 Tel. 35.632 — Flurstrasse 5 Tel. 33.002

DAUT & CIE
Umbrellas—Walking-Sticks
Gloves—Ties
SPITALGASSE 32

JOH. KRAMER
BOOKBINDING
Zeughausgasse 17 Tel. 34.281

EVERY PURCHASE COUNTS
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping to make the advertiser realize the value of his advertising investment.

BERNE (Continued)

MERCURE
The Shop for Quality
CHOCOLATES
BISCUITS
FANCY GROCERIES
CANNED GOODS

FURNITURE IN GOOD CONDITION BOUGHT AND SOLD
Also Complete Installations.
FRAU SPÄTH
Theodor Kocherstrasse 4. Tel. 24.949.
Renowned House for Furniture

ED. MEYER- v. BERGEN
Installation and Sale of Electric Requisites
Thunstrasse 17
Tel. 22.331

GENEVA

Monitor Advertising Information Bureau
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Geneva 28 448, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained. 29 RUE DU MONT BLANC.
Look for display advertising from Switzerland in the news section.

BUISSON-PAISANT
9 Rue de la Confédération
TROUSSEAUX-NOUVEAUTES-BONNETERIE
LARGEST FIRM FOR WHITE GOODS

Pianos Harmoniums
Gramos T. S. F. Disques
Bruckner - Guignard
RUE D'ITALIE 4
COAL—COKE—WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

BADAN & CIE
(Drapery Store)
HAUTES NOUVEAUTES
28/32 Rue de la Confédération.
TOUTE LA TOILETTE FEMININE
Founded 1822

INTERLAKEN

Baumaterialien & Kohlen
vorteilhaft bei
STRAUBHAAR & CIE
COAL

LAUSANNE

PAPIERS PEINTS
MAESTRIA
Decorators
ADOLPHE MEYSTRE
2 Rue St. Pierre
(Haut Rue de Bourg)

WALTER BAUMANN
Architect
CHEMIN DES TROIS ROIS
TEL. 26.511

Installations sanitaires, Serrurerie Appareillage
Sanitary Installations and Plumbing Work of all kinds.
Mr. P. TRIBOLLET-GONTHIER
La Sallaz s/ Lausanne Tel. 26770

FRUITS LEGUMES
Voulez-vous être bien servi?
Addressez vous chez ARTHUR JACCOUD
LE GRAND SPÉCIALISTE
Maison de confiance fondée en 1890
15 Rue St. François et 3 Avenue de Rumine
(GREENGROCER)

LIBRAIRIE—PAPETERIE
BOOKSELLER'S SHOP
STATIONERY
M. SELHOFER
PETIT CHÊNE 5. TEL. 27.773
Nice Choice of Souvenirs

MEUBLES EN ROTIN
Vous seriez mieux servi chez l'artisan.
EMILE FURRER
Grd. St-Jean 4 Tel. 24.770
Good quality, at price of manufacture.
Careful repairs.
WICKER FURNITURE

Ladies' Hairdressing
Permanent and Finger Waving
MAISON RITTER
5 Rue Madeleine, 1st Floor Tel. 26.486

FINEST GROCERIES
State Salt
CH. BORNAND
30 Avenue d'Echallens
Tel. 29.012
Delivery to domicile.

DRAWING
PAINTING
PUBLICITY
DECORATION
M. Corbaz
MESSIDOR, CH. DE L'ELYSÉE TEL. 34.568

ZÄZIWIL I. E.

ZÄZIWIL i/E
(Linie: Berne-Langnau-Lucerne)
GASTHOF Z. "WEISSEN RÖSSLI"
Heimeliger Ferienort. Schönes Ausflugsziel.
Niedrige Preise. Tel. 4
Prospekte durch Familie Künzi
Restaurant

ZURICH

Confiserie Schurter
Founded 1870
Niederdorfstrasse 90
Zurich 1.
TEA ROOM
Finest Quality Swiss Chocolates
Crosse & Blackwell's Orange Marmalade
Huntley & Palmer's Biscuits

bliss Modes de paris
& co. Zürich paradeplatz
Elegant Hats

Modes Lydia
Zurich, Fraumünsterstrasse 4 Tel. 37.562
HATS WITH INDIVIDUALITY
Frau L. Motschi

Albrecht-Schlapfer & Co
Unterscherpiatz 10 b/Pestalozzidenkma
Table-linen Bed-linen Table-cloths
Chaiselongue-covers
COMPLETE TROUSSEAUX

TAXI AUTOTOUREN
LOUIS JUNG • HONGGERSTRASSE No. 134
Zurich 10 Tel. 63.466

ENGLISH LESSONS
Single and in groups
Friedy Kindermann, Mühlebachstrasse 66
Zürich 8 Phone 44.830

Union of South Africa

JOHANNESBURG (Continued)

Ward & Salmons
For Value in
Men's Wear
Boys' Wear
Sports Goods
Footwear, Bags and Trunks
Cor. ELOFF and PRESIDENT STS.
P. O. Box 1036 Phone 7491/3
Also at
KRUGERSDORP, GERMISTON and BENONI

Paterson's TEA LOUNGE
Specialize in
Fruit, Salad, Fish, Meat and Sandwich Luncheons
Royal Arcade, Pritchard Street

THE CITY DAIRY
(Under the personal supervision of W. J. Mons)
37 Plein St. cor. Wanderers St.
For Milk, Cream, New Laid Eggs, Honey and Cheese
Branch at
BEDFORD AND YEOVILLE DAIRY
BEDFORD ROAD, YEOVILLE

FULLER BATTERIES
S. R. SMITH & CO. (PTY.) LTD.
Battery Charging and Car Electrical Repairs
22 Albert St. Phone 33/1900.
Tel. Add. Smithbat.

McCULLAGH & BOTHWELL
For QUALITY Goods at Popular Prices
Men's and Boys' Complete Outfitters and Tailors
44 RISSIK STREET

Better Value in Footwear
Our Boots and Shoes are offered to you at prices which ensure a big saving every time you purchase a pair at our Store.
Only Address:
SLATER, JONES & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
Sacke's Buildings, 25 JOUBERT STREET

Marie Lynch & Co.
LADIES' COSTUMIERS and OUTFITTERS
Carlton Hotel Buildings
P. O. BOX 2632 ELOFF STREET

Henwoods are good to you for . . . .
HEN WOOD
Glassware and China, Electrical Goods, Fancy Goods, Tools and Domestic Hardware.
Henwoods
OPP. CITY HALL
Also Springs and Pretoria

ADIE & CO.
Ladies' Outfitters
Specialising in Outsizes
CORNER JEPPE and JOUBERT STS.

NEW YORK STEAM LAUNDRY, Ltd.
CLEANERS and DYERS
36 SYDNEY ROAD, LORENTZVILLE
P. O. Box 6037 PHONE 24 3680

PIETERMARITZBURG

THE PIETERMARITZBURG Co-Operative Society Ltd.
133 CHURCH STREET
For Quality, Service, Satisfaction
Groceries, Provisions, Drapery, Outfitting, Footwear, Hardware.
ALL PROFITS RETURNED TO MEMBERS
Ask for free illustrated Booklets concerning our SOCIETY

PREMIER BUTCHERY
145, CHURCH ST. PHONE 2575
Contractors to
PIETERMARITZBURG CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
Prime Beef, Mutton, Pork, etc.

ALF SCHROENN
MOTOR ENGINEER
195 Commercial Road Phone 3895

MARIE HORROCKS
Millinery Specialist
207 CHURCH STREET Phone 2918

PRETORIA

B. C. B. STORES (Pty) LTD.
For Quality Goods at Keener Cash Prices.

DRAPERY FANCY HABERDASHERY
HOSIERY, NECKWEAR
SOFT FURNISHING
STATIONERY, CHINA
TOILET REQUISITES
CONFECTIONERY
SHOWROOM, MILLINERY
UNDERCLOTHING
MEN'S OUTFITTING
HARDWARE
GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS

Shop Where Everybody Shops
B.C.B. STORES
For Fire, Motor, Marine and every class of
INSURANCE
LONDON & SCOTTISH ASSURANCE CORPORATION LIMITED
Gresham Buildings, St. Andries Street
PRETORIA
Port Elizabeth Box 2; Bloemfontein Box 583
East London Box 62
The Northern Assurance Company Limited

Do Ye Ken?
Solomon & McGlashan
CHURCH STREET
'Tis the right spot for all high class footwear. Specialists in Children's Boots and Shoes

Eves
Millinery and Gowns
234 Church St.
Central
Phone 2395

DURBAN

OLDFIELD BROS. & CO.
Home Furnishers
513-515 West St. Phone 3299 Central

ADAMS & CO., Ltd.
STATIONERS *and* BOOKSELLERS
All Classes of Stationery, Fountain Pens, Standard Literature, Latest Fiction, School Books and Requisites. Juvenile and Toy Books.
341 WEST ST. Phone 127

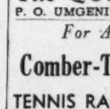
LOWTHERS BREAD
76, ALICE STREET Phone 98

Daily Deliveries Town and Suburbs
LADIES' HAIRDRESSER
W. W. STEVENS
4 Colonial Mutual Buildings (Ground Floor)
WEST STREET—Telephone 2180
EXPERT IN PERMANENT WAVING from 30/-

PHONE 2482
ROBERTS PRINTER
PLOWRIGHT LANE, DURBAN

Model Steam Laundry
The QUEENS BRIDGE
P. O. UMGENI Phone Dbn. Nth. 180
For All Sports Goods
Comber-Tandy Sports Ltd.
TENNIS RACKETS a SPECIALITY
83 Field St. (Next Advertiser Office)
Phone 588

LOUDON BROS.
GROCERS AND GENERAL DEALERS
48 Florida Rd. Telephone Cen. 3007



WINTONS
The Man's Store for Men's Wear
Right up to date in all men's apparel.
Moderately Priced
376 WEST ST Phone 1932

FISH - - POULTRY - - GAME
HARRY FRANCE
Stall 1 and 6, Borough Market
Telephone 674 and 181

TRY:—
THE MODEL DAIRY
"Velvyt" Ice Cream
Phone 443

JOHANNESBURG

"THE RETREAT"
A place for quiet rest and study.
10 miles from Johannesburg
MRS. V. Z. HARMAN, Phone 9, Edenvale
P. O. Edenvale, Tvl.

Dorin
Millinery and Gowns
STEADMANS MANSIONS
Joubert Street
PHONE C 4389

G. M. HORNE
(Pty.) Ltd.
PRINTERS
61 SIMMONDS STREET

Australia

QUEENSLAND

BRISBANE

V. C. STORES
CASH and CARRY
Head Office and Store, NEWSTEAD
Ann St., Valley—Oxford St., Bulimba—Terminus, Clayfield—Sandgate Road, Nundah—Five Ways, Grange—Cor. Chalk St. and Lutwyche Road, Lutwyche—Sandgate Central—Pier Avenue, Sandgate.
FREE DELIVERY ALL BRANCHES

O. E. DAHL
Painter and Paperhanger
Kedron Brook Road, Wilston
Phone M7135
ESTIMATES FREE

VICTORIA

GEELONG

RIVERSIDE DAIRY
PURITY & PROMPTNESS
PHONE 2379
H. A. TOMKINS
ROSLYN RD. BELMONT-GEELONG

Pty. S. E. DICKINS Ltd.
GROCERS
Tea and Produce Merchants
Geelong and Melbourne
PRICE QUALITY SERVICE

MELBOURNE

F. 6869
C. CARLSON
Ladies' Hairdresser
TOWN HALL CHMBS.
eugène 246 LITTLE COLLINS ST.

MAY BARNETT
(Late of Ball & Welch Ltd)
Gloves Hosiery
Lingerie Handkerchiefs
8 THE ARCADE, MANCHESTER UNITY BUILDING
Phone F1987 COLLINS STREET C.1

MELBOURNE—Glenferrie

Miss Eva Johnston
Ladies' Hairdresser
"Realistic" Permanent Waving
135 Glenferrie Road
Glenferrie, E. 2
(Near Station) Haw. 1649

New Zealand

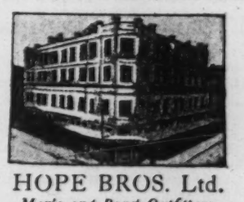
CHRISTCHURCH

HAY'S LTD
QUALITY GOODS
LOW PRICES
HELPFUL SERVICE
GLOUCESTER ST CH. CH.

WELLINGTON

IN THE LEAD
for Fashion Goods
Furnishings and Household Drapery Values
DIC
LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Smart Hand Bags! Travelling Goods!
For anything in leather or fibre visit Wellington Headquarters. We sell QUALITY goods at the price of the commonplace.
NASH'S
only address
133-135 Cuba St., Wellington, N. Z.
No Branch Shops



HOPE BROS. Ltd.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
25 PANAMA ST 27 COURTENAY PLACE

FERGUSON & OSBORN
LIMITED
Booksellers and Stationers
Printers and Bookbinders
Specialists in Colour Printing and Lithography.
202 LAMBTON QUAY WELLINGTON

Save our discount stamps
GEORGE & GEORGE LTD.
DRAPERS & FURNISHERS.

COLLIE'S
for
Furniture and Furnishings
QUALITY VALUE
Manners Street and Riddiford Street

MACDUFFS
The Smaller Store ... Cater Large
The noted lowpriced stores with the high quality goods. Crockery, Glassware, Enamelware, Tinware, Aluminumware, Household Hardware, Toilet Requisites, Stationery and Fancy Goods
"The House That Value Built"
26 Departments Supply Your Needs—
Fashions, Fabrics, Linens, Blankets, Furnishings and a Real Men's Store.
JAMES SMITH Ltd.
WELLINGTON

Monitor Movie Guide

Eleanor Powell's Dancing a Top Spot in 'Broadway Melody of 1936'

By E. C. S.

Beauty's Daughter (20th-Fox)—Best seller by Kathleen Norris relates how an embittered wife comes to believe that her husband loves her after all. The change of viewpoint might have been clearer if less befuddled by drink. Claire Trevor, Ralph Bellamy, Jane Darwell.

Broadway Melody of 1936 (Metro)—Widely liked by those who care for film revues, for it presents the clever tap dancer, Eleanor Powell, in a satisfying display of her talents. Jack Benny and his stooge, Sid Silvers, are in charge of the laughs. There is an Albertina Rasch ballet. Robert Taylor, Una Merkel, Frances Langford.

Eleanor Powell in "Broadway Melody of 1936"

Charlemagne (Pathé-Nathan)—A French satire that is pretty heavy-handed considering its origin, showing how a stoker proved the best man of the lot when his employers and their yachting guests are cast away on a desert island, as in "The Admirable Crichton." M. Raimu is steadily interesting as the stoker.

Charlie Chan in Shanghai (20th-Fox)—Charlie solving a murder mystery in his native land for a change. Warner Oland, Irene Hervey, Halliwell Hobbes.

I Live for Love (Warner)—Farce with music concerning stage people. A routine entertainment for the double bills with a talented cast including Dolores Del Rio, Everett Marshall, Guy Kibbee, Don Alvarado.

Iceland Fishermen (Du World)—From Pierre Loti's novel, "Pêcheurs d'Islande." Depicts the home-life in a Breton village 50 years ago. The tragic tone is assisted by a strong characterization by Yvette Guilbert. Exceptional photography at sea.

King Solomon of Broadway (Universal)—Vulgar mélange of gangsters, gamblers, night-club habitués, automobile crashes, a kidnaping and a police chase. Edmund Lowe, Edward Pawley, Dorothy Page.

Mad Love (Metro)—The talented Peter Lorre wasted on a hash of synthetic horrors. Frances Drake, Colin Clive.

Page Miss Glory (Warner)—Satirical farce about the adventures of a chambermaid who became a national figure, thanks to the ingenuities of a publicity man who brought her forward as the original of a synthetic photograph of a prize-winning beauty. Marion Davies, Pat O'Brien, Dick Powell.

The Return of Peter Grimm (Radio)—A dubious venture into the realm of quasi-supernaturalism with Lionel Barrymore as a stubborn guardian who, we are asked to believe, returns after passing on, to set right his blunders. That many spectators don't believe it is apparent in the unsatisfactory reception the film is having.

She Married Her Boss (Columbia)—To Claudette Colbert's large following, probably, is to be attributed a good deal of the popularity of this picture. The story does well enough in its early stages, with its serio-comic report of a wife's unsuccessful efforts to make friends with her husband's family. The end is something less than could be desired, with the wife and husband finding readjustment while on a spree together. Michael Bartlett, Melvyn Douglas, Jean Dixon.

Special Agent (Warner)—Bette Davis as a gangster's secretary providing the evidence that lands him in prison for income-tax evasions. George Brent as a reporter who is a Government man on the side. Just another romanticization of the day's crime news that is liked in some cities better than in others, depending upon the size of Miss Davis's following, presumably.

Thirty-Nine Steps (G-B)—An English mystery play that is doing very well in the United States, with its popular leads, Robert Donat and Madeleine Carroll. The conveyance of melodrama with a humorous slant throughout the action is a help.

Top Hat (Radio)—One of the most talked-of pictures of the year, presenting a group of pleasant tunes by Irving Berlin as a setting for five dance turns by Fred Astaire. Ginger Rogers partners him in some of them.

Two for Tonight (Paramount)—Pleases chiefly Bing Crosby's following with its presentation of his singing in the course of the story about a musical comedy author who is trying to get into the theater. Joan Bennett, Mary Boland, Ernest Cossart.

(This guide is printed Saturdays)

Worth Knowing

THE WORLD
A DOLLAR LOANED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA (1930 YEARS AGO) WOULD AT 6 P.C. INTEREST COMPOUNDED YEARLY, AMOUNT TO $6,924,800,000,000,000

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 28, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Fascism Meets Fascism

THE League of Nations has finally set its foot on the short path to sanctions. Reluctantly but resolutely the Council has agreed to proceed under Article 15 of the Covenant in further effort to settle the Italo-Ethiopian trouble. This decisive step ends attempts to legalize aggression by calling it a "colonial affair" or to dodge the obligation to take active measures against the aggressor. Casting aside all subterfuges about conciliation and boundary commissions, the League enters a compartment of procedure from which failing a settlement there is no exit but by a door marked "Article 16, Sanctions."

Thus the nations appear to be approaching the unity and resolve required for collective action. They take their stand for a community action to restrain the lawlessness of one nation. In combining they find a moral and physical strength none possesses alone.

Æsop's Fables include the familiar story of a father who gave his quarrelsome sons an object lesson, letting them prove for themselves the ease of breaking a single stick and the impossibility of breaking a tightly bound bundle of sticks. In early Rome a bundle of sticks, exhibiting the same strength in unity, was borne by the lictors as a symbol of law and authority. It was called the fasces, and from that word comes the name of the party which controls Italy, which has indeed virtually made itself the Italian state.

Today Italian Fascism is encountering a wider application of the concept of strength in unity—what might be called an international fascism. In the League it is finding a group of nations, not yet bound in a tight bundle, but definitely awakening to the necessity for united action to establish law and order.

Holiday or Mission?

AT FIRST glance the possibility of conversations between Secretary Morgenthau and French officials on exchange stabilization is somewhat mystifying. The franc is stabilized. The dollar is at least provisionally stabilized. It has stayed put for eighteen months now. Both units, in other words, are in firm and fast relation with each other through their firm and fast equivalent in gold, the exchange being 6.63 cents to the franc. Why, then, should there be any need of "stabilization" talks?

There are two reasons. France may devalue. Or it may desert the gold standard altogether. Either event, strange as it might seem, might leave the United States the last support of the international gold standard. In the presence of such uncertainties, the United States Treasury must be vitally interested in French monetary policy. On its part France is just as concerned with the possibility that the United States might devalue some more. Under the Gold Reserve Act, it is well to remember, the value of the dollar in gold may be shifted up or down within a range of about 15 per cent. Both countries, consequently, would like to know what is in the other's thoughts.

Britain has always said that the establishment of franc-dollar stability is necessary before the pound can join the gold standard world. One suspects there are many other desiderata. It is, in point of fact, the uncertainty of the off-gold pound that bothers Paris and Washington more than each other's situation. Till this is clarified Mr. Morgenthau is not likely to turn his vacation into a mission of any particular consequence.

Art and Everyone

ART depends not on artists only. The responsibility for it, in the long run, rests on John Smith, your next door neighbor, just as much as on the William Shakespeares and Michael Angelos. This is the real reason for the intensive effort foreshadowed by the first report of the recently established Council for Art and Industry to get art training recognized in every secondary, central, and senior school in Britain as of equal importance with natural science, literature, and languages.

The Council has found that the taste of the public is of as much importance in determining the artistic excellence of the products of industry as is the creative ability of those who make these products. When the public asks for something good, manufacturers supply their needs; but when the public appreciates only the shoddy and spectacular, then the standard of industrial art falls sharply. Since this is so, the outlook seems fairly bright, for there is little doubt that public taste in aesthetic matters is steadily rising.

In every branch of art the rôle of the public—and of the individuals who make up the public—is similarly important. Occasionally a Milton will write a "Paradise Lost" for a people as impericipient as that which gave him five pounds for his masterpiece; but generally, in literature and painting, great artists rise most often when a sympathetic public encourages them. Shakespeare wrote plays for full houses, Angelo painted for generous patrons, the Iliad was declaimed to applauding companies. Each one of us, by favoring the good and eschewing the bad, can help prepare the way for an artistic renaissance.

Examining the Greek Ideals

HOWEVER much the modern world may vaunt itself in knowledge, invention and feverish activity, it can learn much—indeed, needs to learn much—from the classical Greeks, declares Sir Richard Livingstone in the Yale Review. For the Greeks, he asserts, "were the first to conceive the idea of civilization and of progress based on human effort and advancing knowledge," and some of their ideals still are necessary if men are to be masters rather than slaves of their material resources and devices.

This is particularly pertinent at a time when absorption in cares of the moment—commercial rivalry, martial strategy, mechanical skill or political advantage—is so widespread. Sir Richard points out that the Greeks did not stop with physical science or the "arts," but went on to attack the human problem of conduct by study of ethics, political science, and the like. They discerned that everything, whether a knife, a horse, a cobbler's skill or a statesman's character, had a "virtue," that is, a value and a capability of perfection.

Out of this idea came an ideal of living in which each person strove to cultivate the virtues that pertained to his station. Plato designated as the four cardinal virtues, wisdom, temperance, justice and courage. And in the contemplation of these moral qualities with the allied characteristics of truthfulness, reasonableness, insight, liberality, amiability, and magnanimity the philosophers found great satisfaction.

In fact, Hellenists may overestimate the immediate degree of application of the discoveries in natural science or the advances in moral philosophy during classic times. For instance, Plato thought it an undignified use of arithmetic to employ it in barter, bridge-building or the making of machines. He wrote his "Republic" in revulsion from the apparent political and moral decline of his city and in the hope—eventually rewarded—that his message would serve later generations. Aristotle believed the supreme happiness for a man lay in the contemplative life which excluded external things and devoted itself to the exercise of abstract reason.

With every appreciation for the soaring thoughts of the ancients, it is fair to claim that succeeding ages also have contributed something in applying abstract ideals to everyday life. Sir Richard recognizes that Christianity supplied a force Hellenism had lacked, "a definiteness and sense of certainty about the nature and will of God," and that, "by insisting that the supreme virtue is love, it put the highest spiritual good within the reach of the humblest of mankind."

There is value indeed in getting away at times from the world and its problems, in withdrawing to gain a sense of perspective, an awareness of enduring rather than transient forces, and a fresher spiritual outlook. But the value lies largely in the healing influence it helps us bring to bear in humanity's moiling struggle toward realization of the good it acknowledges and would fain express. Yes, we need in the modern world more of a comprehension of the Greek ideals. But we need even more a comprehension of Christianity, and more of its application and fruitage.

Hope for the Haystack

WHAT the windmill is to Holland, the haystack is to England. Each is a rare instance where the handiwork of men adds a pleasing picturesqueness to the landscape's charm. Who would wish to drift in a brown-sailed barge on the bosom of a Netherlands canal if some Gargantuan hand tossed the weather-beaten windmills into the Zuyder Zee? Well, they're quite safe. No one has poked at *them* since Don Quixote in another land discovered that the world's wisdom wasn't all locked up in books.

Haystacks. That's another matter. Contrary to the agricultural lore of centuries that stacked hay makes better stock feed than the green grasses from which it springs, a learned professor in England pooh-poohs such ancient notions. Chemical changes rob it of its virtues, he declares. No wonder that a headline in The Times gravely reads: "Is the Haystack Doomed?"

It is to be suspected that the London journal is merely being playful. It knows that even to harbor such a thought is pretty close to high treason. It knows that in these very September days haystacks are being builded all over England; that hardly any other occupation of the farmer touches it as a labor of love; that one may be no farmer, but is less than human if he sees no fun in pitching hay. To many a city dweller the passing of a haywagon starts nostalgic memories of boyhood days when a haystack was a place to work, a place to play and a jolly good place to sleep.

So when the skirling leaves of autumn crackle under foot the wayfarer along English lanes will smile tolerantly at professors and their proteins. He will reflect, as the haystacks rise all about him, snugly sheltered under their roofs of thatch, that Shakespeare saw them and that they will still round out the landscape as long as there are cows to chew the cud.

Masters, 20 Years Later

Book News of the Day

TWENTY YEARS have passed since Edgar Lee Masters's "Spoon River Anthology" took the poetry-reading public of America by storm and set to reading verse many who usually confine their interest in literature to prose. It is not to be expected that INVISIBLE LANDSCAPES (New York: Macmillan. $2) will have any such lively effect this autumn. The brief epitaphs of the earlier book dug out the story of Main Street five years before "Main Street" was written. They marked a year of resurgence in American poetry; a resurgence that has left America with a memory of what it was to have books of verse newly off the press that expressed the spirit of the people and were widely read for that reason.

"Invisible Landscapes" is one of the many poems in the present volume that reflect Mr. Masters's sense of every landscape as containing the mark of all its past associations: "New Salem Hill," "Concord Church," "The Lost Orchard," "The Old Farm" and "On the Departure of Powys for England" are but a few of the shorter verses expressing this view of nature. In none better than in "Salt Lake City" does he re-create from the visible the past and draw in all the history that lies back of the events that took place there. It is typical of the change that twenty years have brought. The poet's horizon has widened, he moves with the swiftness of air travel to the "Seven Cities of America," from Hoboken to Sante Fe is but a step for him and to this greater mobility he adds the third dimension of past time. It enriches his book at the sacrifice of intensity. Instead of being dramatic or lyric, his work has become narrative, descriptive and meditative—the change that marked Wordsworth's passage from youthful feeling to mature thought.

Some of the poems, notably "Hymn to the Earth" and "Hymn to Nature," are indeed Wordsworthian in a more profound sense. Those who enjoy this type of poetry may find them the best part of the volume, but the vivid descriptions of scenes and places will better please most readers. "The Grand Canyon" is an unusually successful attempt to picture a spectacle that dumbfounds almost all who look upon it with imagination.

"Beethoven's Ninth Symphony and the King Cobra" is the most powerful exhibition of his skill in the book; but what a vast gulf there lies between it and "Anne Rutledge," compressed, significant and memorable. Yet it is the same Masters opening his thoughts to the view of his fellows with increased knowledge of life and of the past and with no decrease in emotion. The revolt is still there, but it is tinged with melancholy rather than anger and with sentiment rather than tragedy.

I. F.

As the "Throwing-the-Hat-in-the-Ring" Season Opens

America and Peace

This newspaper is not responsible for facts or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

For many weeks the world has been witnessing the spectacle of one of its great nations meditate upon, and prepare for, the slaughter of an innocent and practically defenseless people. It is admittedly preparing for a war of aggression, a conquest for material gain. There is nothing in it pertaining to self-defense; there is no wrong to be righted; there is no question of honor involved. It is the clearest case of cold-blooded murder the world has witnessed in many generations. Yet, in spite of all this, the American Government has barely raised its finger in protest! Hardly a warning has been issued, but few words of disapproval have been spoken!

Can it be that we have become a cowardly nation, lacking in moral courage? We entered the World War when the resources of other nations were almost exhausted. We had not the moral courage to join the League of Nations, conceived by our own President. We have adopted a policy of selfish isolation largely through fear of co-operation with our sister nations. And now we stand by and calmly watch a nation do what we would not for one moment countenance on the part of one of our citizens.

If America, one of the most powerful Christian nations, will not assert its stand for that which is right; if it cannot lend its efforts toward preserving justice in the world; if it refuses to assist in defending the weak, and does not place honor above material wealth, then, it may be asked, how can we expect others to do so?

May I, through your columns, express to the citizens of England and France, the two nations which are working so earnestly and so nobly for peace, the assurance that not all Americans are in full accord with the attitude their own Government has taken? Surely many thousands, perhaps millions, are in sympathy with the efforts of their respective governments and are deeply grateful for them, being cognizant of the blessings which will accrue to us, and the whole world, if they are successful. God grant they will be.

W. MARLBOROUGH ADDISON

New York, N. Y.

The Name "Netherlands"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

A recent editorial in your valuable paper and a realizing sense that you always desire to present facts in their true light prompts me to send you this letter.

The editorial is headed "Roses by Other Names," and proceeds to enlarge upon the insistence of the Netherlands to have the word "Dutch," as applied to them and all their works, possessions and references, replaced by the word "Netherlands." The article is written in a somewhat facetious vein, and leaves an impression that this is due to nothing more than a mere whim, which is far from being the case.

The word "Dutch" never belonged in any way whatever to either the language or the country of Holland or Netherlands, as we prefer to call it; the word "Holland" belonging properly to the two provinces, North and South Holland, where most of the business and the wealth of the nation is centered. The word was simply coined by the English and applied to the Netherlands nation. In itself it means nothing at all, whereas the word "Netherlands" does. The fact that the German name for German is "Deutsch" is probably at the bottom of it. But the Netherlanders have been a distinct nation for 2000 years.

The country was not called Holland or Netherlands then for the very good reason that there wasn't any country. It was all morass and water. Those early settlers, a peaceful tribe, came down the Rhine, driven from their former habitat by warlike hordes.

When they got as far as what is now the Netherlands, they found that here was the end of things for them. They had to stop here or drift out to sea. So they stayed, and "Netherlands" sums up in one word the story of their age-long, titanic struggle which they wrought with the never-ceasing tides that swept their dwellings hither and yon with every storm, until they finally built their dikes high enough and strong enough to keep the waters out and their country intact.

What part the nation played in the affairs of the world in later years is another story, but no other country has known anything like what Netherlands had to do to keep alive, and that is the reason why it wants the word "Dutch" deleted, whenever the nations of the earth talk about them. Whatever reason there may be behind the changing of the names of the other countries and places, which your article mentions further, has nothing in common with Netherlands's desire to eliminate a name which they never wanted or claimed, and to perpetuate the ancient name, that reflects their origin and history and that, I believe you will agree, is a perfectly reasonable desire.

Boston. WERNER VAN H. EZERMAN

Vivisection Figures

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your issue of September 6 there is a news item from Manchester headed "Vivisection Survey Urged in England."

In this statement, Dr. Walter Carroll is reported as saying ". . . of 603,240 experiments made on living animals, 575,055 had been performed with the use of anaesthetics. . . ."

There is an unfortunate misprint here. 575,055 animals were experimented upon without anaesthetics, not with them. The number upon which anaesthetics were used in the 1933 statistics was 28,185. Animals are sometimes allowed to recover from a state of anaesthesia, others are killed before recovering. 43,281 of the experiments were made in cancer research, 88 animals were anaesthetisized, 42,393 had no anaesthetic.

If the public knew what happens in vivisection.

DORA KITTO, Honorary Secretary
Canadian Anti-Vivisection Society
Victoria, B. C.

North . . South . . East . . West

It Never Surrenders

By Frank L. Perrin

THE caption applies, of course, to the Old Guard. Historically, it never has surrendered. Traditionally, it never will or can surrender. By this same tradition there has been built up, perhaps in every state of the American Union, a unit of the political Old Guard, the strength and sinew of the Republican Party. Today, more seriously and definitely than at any time since the reconstruction period following the war between the states, the survival of that party as it was originally conceived is threatened, even in the camp of its friends. Its once boasted stalwartism no longer seems to inspire the youth of the land or absolutely reassure or satisfy those of longer service in the party who have begun to wonder whether new needs do not, in fact, demand new policies in government.

It need not be admitted or alleged that those who hold positions of authority within the Republican Party are unmindful of the need, or that they are incapable of meeting or unwilling to meet the need which so many are convinced does exist. But tradition seems to bind political parties, just as it binds individuals who fail to emancipate themselves from the influences of stubborn beliefs. There is always the more or less selfish determination to cling to that which we believe we possess until we are convinced that better things may be gained if we abandon the old. In politics, likewise, there is the desire to hold or regain power, and the hope of enjoying the rewards which are the prizes of the victors. These are what today combine to hinder the expression of a higher and better political thought, locally, regionally and nationally in the United States. Not until those in positions of dictatorial authority among those in power, as well as those who compose the opposition, are able to discern and recognize a need greater than that which now actuates and controls their deliberative policies will true democratic government be restored and realized.

The basis of our Government is sound in theory. It is not because of any fundamental or structural weakness that the rule of minorities or blocs has been imposed upon this foundation. Trace back to its origin every political mistake or blunder which has been regretted or the unwisdom of which has been admitted, and it will be discovered, I believe, that the selfish ambition or the desire of some individual or group to dominate has been the stumbling block.

When one undertakes to specify or point out these mistakes, he at once arouses resentment. None of us like to be reminded of blunders which we try to forget or condone. But the record is open, and its pages are illuminating and interesting if we can bring ourselves to read them judiciously and open-mindedly.

It is not difficult to recall, even at this considerable distance, the unpardonable blunders made by the dominant political party in the reconstruction period already referred to, none of which can be condoned. They can only be explained as it is realized that a desire to impose the will of a victorious faction upon that of the vanquished led those in power far beyond the limits of fairness and justice.

But it should not be forgotten that there are those who rank as stalwarts or adherents of the Old Guard in both the older parties. The besetting incumbrances of selfishness and shortsightedness are not monopolized. This must be realized if we are ever to be emancipated from partisanship rule imposed and perpetuated by indulging a mass emotionalism which causes the pendulum to swing alternately and with violence from right to left and left to right again.

The general elections year of 1912, easily recalled even by younger voters of today, was epochal and the lesson taught is significant. Then, as heretofore and since, aggressiveness rather than reason, and selfishness rather than wisdom, wrote new and indelible pages in our history. The dominance of Bryan at the Baltimore convention compelled the nomination of Woodrow Wilson. The determination of Theodore Roosevelt in Chicago to overturn and defeat his former friend, President Taft, led to Wilson's election and the declaration and perpetuation of unpopular and possibly unwise policies following the outbreak of the World War. The pendulum swung and vibrated again in 1916, when what appeared to be the popular will was thwarted by a deliberate and selfishly conceived blunder in California.

But the Old Guard, by whatever party designation it is known, still refuses to surrender. It suffers because of the meddling by blocs and factions, and dares defeat by declining to compromise. It may be that these traditional and usually dominant larger units of the high command still represent the saner and sounder policies of government. But these policies cannot prevail or their application be insured while a stubborn defiance of an insistent popular demand invites and makes possible what is, in fact, experimental rule by equally selfish and stubborn minorities.

The Wide Horizon

Chasing New Ideas

A BRITISH ONLOOKER'S DIARY

By Wickham Steed

I HAVE been rereading H. G. Wells' "The Shape of Things to Come." Not always do I read him with pleasure unalloyed, though I am never forgetful of Northcliffe's saying: "Whenever I can I spend an hour or two with Wells. Nobody sets my mind working as he does. After a talk with him I find myself chasing half a dozen new ideas."

Wells' chapter on "The Age of Frustration" has set me chasing ideas which, if not new, are so apposite to the present outlook as to stimulate thought. Here we are, seemingly, in a maze with no clear way out. We feel frustrated. That we should wander into this maze, if certain things were not done, has long been foreseen by everybody whose head is screwed on in the right way. Can it be that too few heads are screwed on in the right way to get the right things done in time? Or are we all laboring under some frustrating spell?

If the World War laid one injunction rather than another upon us, it was to be strong for peace—strong with the strength of a bundle of stout rods, not with the strength of one or two big sticks. President Wilson made this clear when he recommended the League Covenant to the Paris Peace Conference in February, 1919. It was another way of saying: Wouldst thou have peace, prepare for peace! Instead of heeding this injunction, multitudes of good folk, with hearts better than their heads, talked and behaved as though the one thing needful was that peace-loving nations should begin by disarming themselves and therefore be weak for peace.

Now, in England at any rate, those people are either demanding that the British Government should stand up against the big sticks of Europe, or are bemoaning the fact that their "peace through disarmament without security" propaganda has ended by leaving the British Navy obsolescent, the army too small to face any aggressive well-armed power, and the air force far below parity with that of Italy or Germany.

Not a few of these good folk have been writing letters to the editor of the London Times upon the Italo-Ethiopian dispute. Archbishops and bishops, politicians and diplomatists, humanitarians and administrators, have dealt faithfully with Italy—on paper. So deeply is feeling stirred that a hard-bitten South African magnate like Sir Abe Bailey has urged England to defend Ethiopian independence at all costs, and have averred that, if she cannot save Ethiopia, the League of Nations and the British Commonwealth will exist only in name, and there will be another world war within five years.

As a political soothsayer Sir Abe Bailey has still his laurels to win. In this instance he may be right or wrong. But why should millionaires like him have waited till Mussolini prepared to essay a desperate sortie from the battered fortress of Fascism? The way things are bound to go has been plain as a pikestaff.

Mussolini has never hidden his light under a bushel. He has labored to give Italy a big stick. He has avowed his resolve that Italians should become "not only a military but a militaristic nation." Having founded at home a system based on violent oppression of all who disagreed with him, he has pursued abroad a policy of prestige regardless of every accepted financial and economic canon. Sooner or later his system was sure to go smash, or to smash something else in the hope of saving itself.

This certainty the well-to-do, who think themselves conservative, have hitherto ignored because, ostensibly, Mussolini "saved Italy from Communism." All sound historical evidence, including his own, goes to show that he did nothing of the kind; though, as he confessed some years ago to a British friend who asked him why he had written, in 1921, that there was no danger of Communism in Italy, he "climbed into power on the shoulders of people who thought there was." In reality he has been an agent of frustration.

How the Ethiopian imbroglio will unravel itself no sane man ventures to say. The unexpected act of the Ethiopian Emperor in granting a big oil and mineral concession to what was said to be an American-British syndicate brought what might, in other circumstances, be an almost comic element into the position. If it had served to prevent war, Socialists and pacifists, who have been strong for Ethiopia—might pull wry faces over this "predatory" intervention of capitalism or "big business" in a matter in which they were fain to uphold the higher principles of collective security and the ostracism of predatory violence.

H. G. Wells has an uncomfortable knack of hitting awkward nails on the head. I hold no brief for him and share few of his political ideas. Yet I think he is not far wrong in his general argument that, before the "Age of Frustration" ends, and war is rendered as obsolete as the practice of it is damnable, the economic notions of men will have to undergo transformation. This change may have to be more drastic than the change which came over their political thinking when, for a brief space after the end of the World War, they seemed to understand that the nations in concert must be strong for peace and ready and able to ensue it.